



# THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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## Contents

	PAGE
Frontispiece—Doughoregan Manor, Home of Charles Carroll . . . . .	374
The President General's Message . . . . .	375
It Was My Mother Taught Me (Poem)—Ethel Wallace Craig . . . . .	376
The Signers Lived Here—Elizabeth Fields and Dr. J. E. Fields . . . . .	377
The Bill of Rights—Dr. Theodore H. Jack . . . . .	385
The Women's Army Corps in Germany—Brigadier General John B. Murphy . . . . .	387
Crossnore School—Gertrude Carraway . . . . .	391
Mother's Day Service at the Home of Mary Ball Washington—Helen C. Sadtler . . . . .	397
Haircap Donated to Museum . . . . .	398
Truxtun-Decatur Naval Museum . . . . .	399
Book Reviews . . . . .	400
The D. A. R. Serves Americanism Overseas—Nelson T. Johnson . . . . .	401
National Defense—Katherine G. Reynolds and Frances B. Lucas . . . . .	403
Parliamentary Procedure—Nellie Watts Fleming . . . . .	408
National Committees . . . . .	409
Cline Memorial . . . . .	409
State Activities . . . . .	410
With the Chapters . . . . .	411
Honor Roll of Chapters . . . . .	420
Genealogical Department . . . . .	422
News and Views, Editorially . . . . .	431
From the Magazine Chairman . . . . .	433
Among Our Contributors . . . . .	434
Quiz Program . . . . .	435

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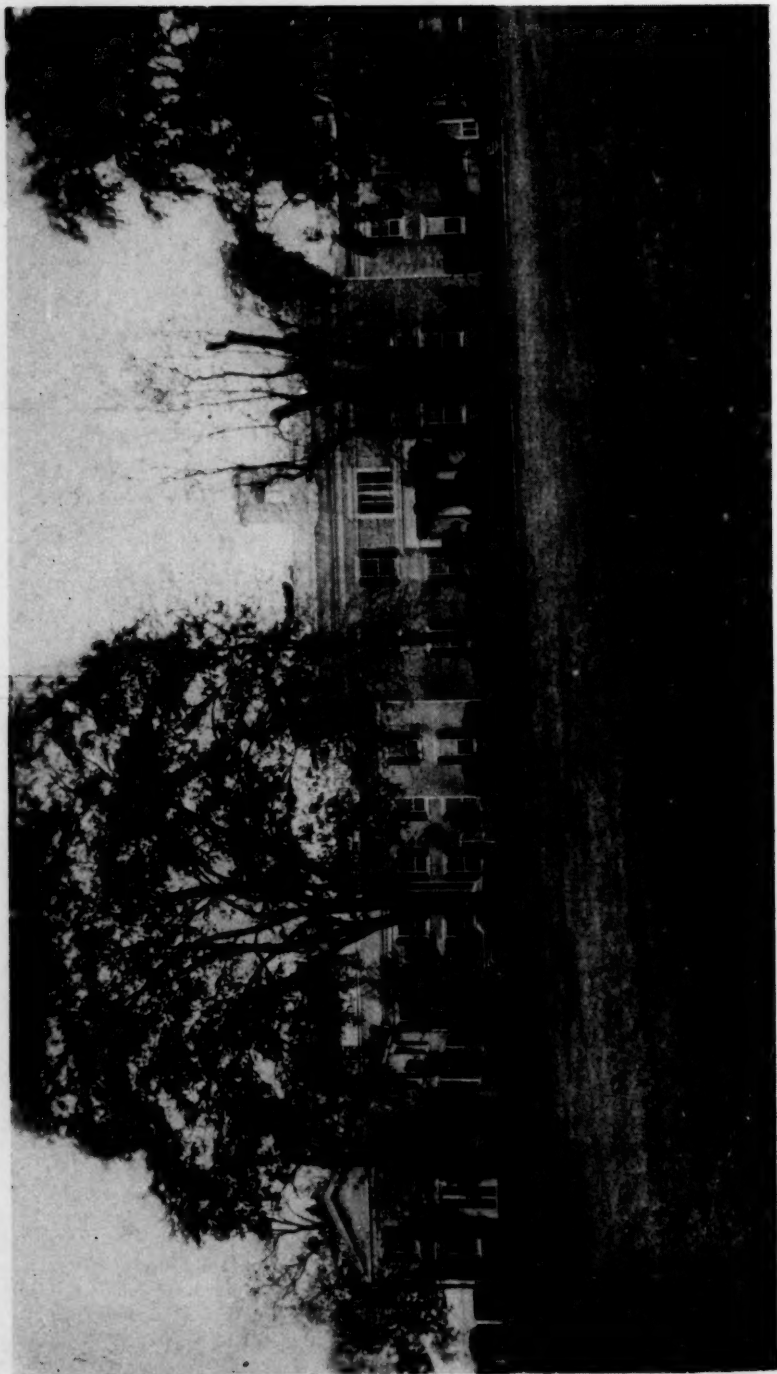
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DOUCHOREGAN MANOR, HOME OF CHARLES CARROLL, NEAR BALTIMORE

# The President General's Message



DEAR DAUGHTERS:

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS for 1951 is now history and once again members turn their attention to plans for the coming year. During May and June may I urge that you do not relax your efforts in the work of our Committees.

In the compilation of Committees for next year, will the Chapter Regents place each Junior member on a Committee. Some of the younger members may be sufficiently informed so as to serve as Committee Chairmen, also as Chapter officers. It is well to combine the enthusiasm of youth with the wisdom of older members.

The last of this month we observe Memorial Day, an especial time to pay honor to the men and women of all wars who have given their lives for the ideals which they have held as precious to them. This is an occasion that brings to the surface strong emotional ties with the past. At this time we pay homage to the brave patriots who, through the years, have so gallantly marched on to their death. Can we do less than to keep faith with America's war dead that they shall not have died in vain? To show our real appreciation of their supreme sacrifice, we must make every day a day of remembrance.

Never were we more aware of the dangers, from within and without, which are besetting our country, than we are today. We are surrounded on all sides by subversive propaganda. Subtle attacks of all kinds are directed against our form of government and even our family life. These problems are equally as grim and as serious as are the problems of a war. We must meet these dangers with the same fortitude and determination as our ancestors have met the exigencies of various forms of attack throughout the years of our history as a republic.

In the position of leadership, which our country has assumed in this chaotic world, we must strive for peace with the other nations of the world. We want not a peace based on appeasement but peace based on justice. May we, with the help of Divine Power, carry on our work of preserving our freedom and our form of government, so that our heroes shall not have died in vain.

Affectionately,

*Margaret E. Patton*  
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

## **It Was My Mother Taught Me**

It was my mother taught me how to sing;  
In her low chair she rocked me to and fro,  
And crooned above my rumpled, drowsy head  
The hymns and lullabies of long ago.  
Sweetly and tenderly she sang of Him  
Who when on earth called children just like me  
As lambs into His fold, where, washed from sin,  
They learned of Heaven and joys that are to be.

It was my mother taught me how to read;  
Through her the silent letters on the page  
Became the voice of that Eternal Word  
Given by God, written by seer and sage.  
She had me read of David and his sling,  
Of Daniel and the lions' threatening jaws,  
Elijah's raising of the boy from death,  
Moses pronouncing God's enduring laws.

It was my mother taught me how to pray;  
It was her knee which felt my small bowed head.  
She taught me to repeat the childhood prayer  
That asked God to guard me in my little bed.  
Then on her knees she talked with Him of me,  
Seeking for guidance; when she silent grew  
And listened, in the stillness He replied . . .  
But what He said, only my mother knew.

—Ethel Wallace Craig  
(Mrs. Samuel G.),

*Member Princeton Chapter, Princeton, N. J.*



# The Signers Lived Here

BY ELIZABETH FIELDS AND DR. J. E. FIELDS

**F**EW AMERICANS will dispute the fact that the Declaration of Independence is one of the most important documents in the whole of human history and that it ranks among the greatest pieces of literature the world has ever known. As an expression of man's fundamental human rights there are few writings to equal it and none to surpass it.

Not so well known are the facts concerning the men who signed their names to the immortal document. Few people today are aware that there were fifty-six Signers and rare indeed is the individual who can name even a small percentage of them. Most people stop with John Hancock. Almost invariably one gets such names as George Washington and Patrick Henry as Signers although neither of them signed our great state document. For instance, in a recent booklet published by one of America's, and the South's, greatest universities to commemorate the centennial of its library an exhibit was described in which Patrick Henry of Virginia and Richard Caswell of North Carolina were both mistakenly included as Signers.



GEORGE WYTHE HOUSE

Over a period of years the *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* has published several articles on the homes of the Signers. In the January 1951 issue was a query requesting information on the number of homes of the Signers that still exist. The homes of the Signers has long been a hobby with the writers and the query has served to bring into print a long contemplated desire to share this information with others.

This year of 1951 marks the 175th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration, an appropriate year to tell something of the homes of these fifty-six patriots as well as the location of their last resting places. It may come as a surprise to some to learn that the homes of thirty-nine of the Signers still stand. The residences of nineteen have been destroyed although the sites are accurately known. The places of interment of all but a few of the Signers are known.

The homes or their sites have been visited and photographed in color by the writers. The same procedure has been followed in the case of the burial places. These interesting and inspiring pilgrimages in American history were made by the writers for the purpose of illustrating their complete collection of original manuscripts of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The closing lines of the Declaration read thus: "And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." This was not an idle boast, for a number of the Signers gave up their lives as a direct result of their participation in the patriot cause. All of them lost their fortunes as a result of the struggle and its aftermath. Not a few of them had their homes ravished and burned because they appended their names to the document that set us free from the chains that bound us to a corrupt monarchy which denied the rights and dignity of the human soul.

Let us turn to the homes and last resting places of the Signers as we know them today.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Matthew Thornton.* Thornton lived near Derry, N. H. A boulder there marks the site of the house. He also lived for a time in a house still standing one and one-half miles south of Merrimack on U. S. Highway 3. This house is conspicuously marked by a roadside sign. Directly across the

road is a large monument to the memory of Thornton. Adjacent to the monument is the small cemetery in which he is buried.

*Josiah Bartlett.* The Bartlett house still stands in Kingston on Route 111, the main thoroughfare. The dwelling is almost opposite the Town Hall. Bartlett is buried in the old Kingston cemetery behind the Universalist Church.

*William Whipple.* Most of Whipple's life was spent in Portsmouth. His residence was what is now known as the Moffatt-Ladd house, located on Market Street. It has been restored and is maintained by the New Hampshire Society of Colonial Dames. Whipple's grave is located on a small knoll in the Union Cemetery, directly across the tracks from the railroad station.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

*John Adams.* Three homes occupied by John Adams still stand in Quincy. The house in which he was born and the house in which he and Abigail Adams lived when their son, John Quincy, was born stand side by side on Franklin Street. The large mansion to which he retired stands at the corner of Adams Street and President's Lane. All three houses are open to the public. The former two are administered by the Quincy Historical Society and the Mansion is administered by the National Park Service. John Adams is interred in the First Parish Church of Quincy.

*Samuel Adams.* Samuel Adams was born in Boston in a house on Purchase Street. During the British occupation of the city it was so mutilated by the occupation forces that it could no longer be occupied by the owners. Later Adams lived in a large house on Winter Street. This house was torn down in 1820. No print of either of these houses has been located. Adams is buried in the Granary Burial Ground, Boston.

*Elbridge Gerry.* For many years Gerry lived in the house now known as "Elmwood," later the home of James Russell Lowell. It still stands in Cambridge, Mass., at the corner of Elmwood Avenue and Mt. Auburn Street. It is privately owned. Gerry died while serving as Vice-President and is buried in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D. C.



ELMWOOD

*Robert Treat Paine.* Paine resided in a house located on the green in Taunton, Mass. It is not standing. Only one crude print is known that gives us any idea of the appearance of the house. Paine is interred in the Granary Burial Ground, Boston.

*John Hancock.* The Hancock mansion once stood on Beacon Street in Boston, adjacent to the State House. Unfortunately the house was torn down many years ago, to Boston's everlasting discredit. Hancock is also buried in the Granary Burial Ground, Boston.

#### CONNECTICUT

*Roger Sherman.* Sherman once lived in Milford, Conn. The residence is no longer standing. Sherman spent most of his life in New Haven. The house is no longer standing and no print or photograph of it has been found. His interment was in lot 32 in the Grove Street Cemetery. It is suitably marked.

*Samuel Huntington.* The home of Samuel Huntington still stands at 34 East Town Street, Norwich, Conn. The home has been beautifully preserved. Huntington is buried in a vault in the Old Burying Ground adjacent to the residence.



HUNTINGTON HOME

*William Williams.* The old house in which Williams was born is located near the south end of the Commons in Lebanon, Conn. At the corner of State Routes 207 and 87 in the town of Lebanon stands the later home of Williams, where both Washington and Lafayette were entertained. The burial place is in the Trumbull plot in the Old Cemetery, east of Lebanon, on Route 207.



WILLIAM WILLIAMS' BIRTHPLACE

*Oliver Wolcott's* house still stands on South Street, Litchfield, Conn. It is occupied by descendants of the Signer. He is buried in the family burial plot in the East Cemetery near Litchfield.

#### RHODE ISLAND

*William Ellery's* home is no longer standing, having been torn down some years ago. The beautiful colonial doorway has been preserved and is built into a house belonging to the Naval Training Station at Newport. The house was located on Upper Thames Street opposite the Liberty Tree. Ellery is buried in the east section of the old cemetery on Farewell Street, Newport.

*Stephen Hopkins' home* stands at the corner of Hopkins and Benefit Streets, Providence. This is not its original location. It was first located at the corner of South Main and Hopkins Streets. In 1804 it was moved to a point halfway between South Main and Benefit Streets on Hopkins. Again in 1927 it was moved to its present location and completely restored. It is maintained as a public museum by the Rhode Island Society of the Colonial Dames. Hopkins' burial place is near the south entrance of the North burying ground, Providence.

#### NEW YORK

*Philip Livingston.* A diligent search has failed, as yet, to reveal any house now standing that has served as a home for Philip Livingston. His home in Albany has long since been destroyed, the Ten Eyck Hotel standing on its site. His residences in Esopus and Brooklyn are no longer extant. Livingston died in 1777 in York, Pa., while serving in the Continental Congress. He is interred in Prospect Hill Cemetery, York.

*Francis Lewis.* The Lewis house is no longer standing. It stood at the corner of 7th Avenue and 152nd Street, White-stone, Queens County. A small park has been created on the site. Lewis died in New York City and was buried in Trinity Churchyard. The location of the grave is at present unknown.

*Lewis Morris.* The home of Lewis Morris is no longer standing. The home he occupied during the Revolution was burned by the British. His later home located near the Gouverneur Morris mansion at 130th Street and Cypress Avenue in New York City was demolished many years ago. Morris is interred in the family vault in St. Anne's Episcopal Church, 140th Street and St. Anne's Avenue, Bronx.

*William Floyd.* Two homes of William Floyd still survive. His home near Brook-haven, Long Island, still stands and is occupied by his descendants. His later home still stands in Westernville, Oneida County, N. Y. Until recently it was owned by his descendants. Floyd's burial place is in the Presbyterian Cemetery in Western-ville.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Abraham Clark.* The home of Abraham Clark is no longer standing. However, the Roselle Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., has a replica of the house built on the original site which serves as their Chapter House. It is located at the corner of Chestnut Street and North Avenue in Roselle, N. J. Clark is buried in the Presbyterian churchyard in Rahway, N. J.

*Francis Hopkinson.* The picturesque home of Hopkinson still stands at 101 Farnsworth Avenue, Bordentown, N. J. Hopkinson is buried in section F, Christ Church burial grounds, 5th and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

*John Hart.* The farm home occupied by John Hart is no longer standing. It was located near Hopewell, N. J. The present farmhouse was erected on the site of the original about 1800. Hart is buried in the Baptist Churchyard in Hopewell. Hart built the church for the community. His death may be ascribed to the privations and exposure suffered at the hands of the British.

*Richard Stockton.* Stockton's home, "Morven," is located in Princeton, N. J. It is the residence of the Governor of New Jersey. During the Revolution it was raided and sacked by the British. Stockton is buried in an unmarked grave in the Quaker burial grounds near Princeton.

*John Witherspoon* was president of Princeton. His home, "Tusculum," is located near Princeton and is privately owned. Witherspoon is buried in the president's lot in Princeton Cemetery.

#### DELAWARE

*Caesar Rodney's* home, "Byfield," near Dover, is no longer standing. A modern farmhouse is built on the site. His town house still stands and is located opposite the State House on the Town Square, Dover. Rodney is buried beneath a large monument at the northeast corner of Christ Church in Dover.

*George Read's* home was located on the Strand in New Castle, Del. The house was destroyed by fire many years ago. Read's son built a beautiful mansion on the site between the years 1791-1801. It still stands, one of America's most stately mansions. Read is buried to the rear of Emmanuel Church, New Castle. Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. Laird are the owners of the Read mansion.

*Thomas McKean* had residences in Philadelphia and in New Castle. Neither is standing today. The home in New Castle burned in 1824. McKean is buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Benjamin Franklin.* Neither Franklin's birthplace nor his boyhood home in Boston is standing. His home in Philadelphia is no longer standing. Franklin's burial place is located immediately inside the fence of the Christ Church burial grounds at the corner of 5th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

*Benjamin Rush* was born at a farm called "Byberry," located near Bristol, Penn. The house is in an excellent state of preservation, is privately owned, and is now called "The Homestead." The Rush residence on South 4th Street in Philadelphia is no longer standing. Rush is buried in the Christ Church burial grounds, Philadelphia.

*George Ross'* home in Lancaster is no longer standing. It was originally located on what is now East Ross Street between Plum and Shippen Streets. A monument marks the site and Donnegal Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., Lancaster, pays a caretaker to keep the plot in good condition. A good photograph of the original house is extant. It was torn down in 1894. Ross is buried in an unknown grave in either the Christ Churchyard or the burial ground.

*George Clymer.* The house occupied by George Clymer on Chestnut near 7th Street in Philadelphia is no longer standing. His later home, "Somerset," is in Morrisville, Penn. It is located at the corner of Clymer Street and Morris Avenue and is used as a school administration building. Clymer is buried in the Friends Meeting House burial ground on East Hanover Street, Trenton, N. J.

*George Taylor.* The house once owned and occupied by Taylor is located at the corner of 4th and Ferry Streets, Easton, Penn. It is owned by the George Taylor Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Easton. Taylor is buried in the Easton Cemetery near the 7th Street entrance.

*James Smith's* home is no longer standing in York. His home and office stood on the location now occupied by the Brooks Hotel on South George Street. The office was destroyed by fire in 1804. When the house was destroyed is not known. He is interred in the cemetery beside the First Presbyterian Church, Market and Queen Streets, York.

*James Wilson's* residence in Philadelphia was located at the southwest corner of Third and Walnut Streets. It is no longer standing. For a time Wilson resided in the home of his friend, James Iredell, his fellow Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in Edenton, N. C. It was while living there that Wilson died. The house is still extant. Wilson is buried along the south wall of Christ Church, Philadelphia, his remains having been



brought from Edenton a number of years after his death.

**Robert Morris.** The Morris mansion on the southeast corner of 6th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, has long since disappeared. His home in Fairmont Park, called "Lemon Hill," is in an excellent state of preservation and is the residence of the director of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art. Morris lived here from 1770 until 1798. Morris is buried in Christ Churchyard, Philadelphia.

**John Morton's** birthplace is located near Chester, Penn., at Prospect Park. It is owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and has been restored by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Morton is buried beneath a tall granite obelisk in St. Paul's cemetery, 4th Street, Chester.

## MARYLAND

**Samuel Chase's** home once located at the southwest corner of Lexington and Eutaw Streets in Baltimore is no longer standing. His mansion in Annapolis is still preserved and is open to visitors. Chase is buried in St. Paul's burial grounds, Baltimore.



WYE PLANTATION

**William Paca.** Two homes of William Paca still stand. His town house in Annapolis is now incorporated into a portion of the leading hotel of that city, Carvel Hall. It is in an excellent state of preservation and restoration. His plantation called "Wye Plantation" is located near Queens-town, Md. The house has been restored and is occupied by its owner, Mr. Arthur Houghton. Paca is buried near the house at "Wye Plantation."

**Thomas Stone's** plantation, "Haber de Venture," is located near Port Tobacco, Md. It has been beautifully restored and landscaped. It is occupied by its owner, Colonel Peter Vischer. Stone is buried in the family burial plot on the property.



HOME OF THOMAS STONE

**Charles Carroll.** Carrollton, the birthplace of the Signer, is located to the rear of the Catholic Church on Duke of Gloucester Street, Annapolis. It is occupied by the priests of the parish. The Baltimore home of Carroll still stands near Lombard Street and the Fallsway. It is at present used as a recreation center for the youth of the neighborhood. The Carroll plantation, "Doughoregan Manor," is located 15 miles west of Baltimore near U. S. 40. This house, certainly one of the largest private dwellings in the United States, is still occupied by the Carroll family. The Signer is buried in the Catholic Chapel that forms a part of the house.

## VIRGINIA

**Richard Henry Lee** was born at Stratford plantation, Westmoreland County, Va. Stratford is located just east of Route 3, about four miles northwest of Montross. The plantation has been beautifully restored and it is open to the public. Lee's home from 1764 until 1794 was "Chantilly," located about a mile from Stratford. It was destroyed by fire about a century ago. Lee is buried in the Lee Burial Ground at Burnt House Fields, Westmoreland County, eight miles southeast of Templeman's Crossroads on Route 202. Stratford was also the birthplace of Robert E. Lee.



STRATFORD

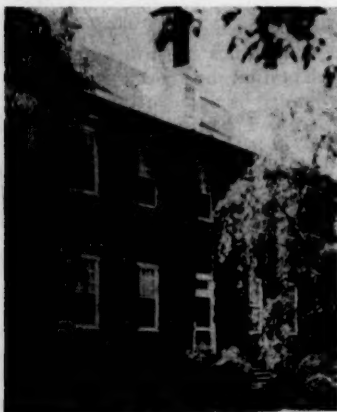
**Francis Lightfoot Lee,** brother of Richard Henry Lee, was likewise born at Stratford. He married Rebecca Tayloe and for a time they lived at her ancestral home, "Mt. Airy," near Warsaw in Richmond



MOUNT AIRY

County. Later they moved to their own plantation, "Menokin." It is located about four miles from Mt. Airy. Mt. Airy is in a fine state of preservation and is occupied by members of the Tayloe family. Menokin is in a sad state of disrepair and is disintegrating rapidly, having passed out of the Lee family about 125 years ago. Lee is buried in an unmarked grave at Mt. Airy.

*George Wythe's* home stands on the Palace Green at Williamsburg. It has been restored by Colonial Williamsburg and is open to the public. Wythe is buried in St. John's Churchyard near the west side of the church.



BERKELEY

*Benjamin Harrison* lived at "Berkeley" plantation. The house is occupied by its owners, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Jameson. It was accurately restored a number of years ago by Mr. Jameson's father. Visitors are welcome. It is located just off Route 5 and is 7.2 miles west of Charles City. Harrison is buried in an unmarked grave in the family burial plot at Berkeley.

*Thomas Nelson, Jr.*, occupied a mansion at Yorktown. It has been restored and is a private residence. "Offley," Nelson's plantation house in Hanover County, is no longer standing, although his mill and several outbuildings are still there. Nelson is buried in the old Episcopal Churchyard in Yorktown. Cornwallis had his headquarters in Nelson's house during the siege of Yorktown.

*Thomas Jefferson's* birthplace, "Shadwell," is no longer standing. His boyhood home, "Tuckahoe," in Goochland County still stands. His later home, Monticello, is near Charlottesville and is a shrine every American should visit. Jefferson is buried in the family cemetery not far from the house. Monticello was also raided by the British.



CHERRY COOK

*Carter Braxton* was born at Newington plantation in King and Queen County, Va. It is located about one mile northwest of King and Queen on Route 14. All that remains of the house is the chimney, and the foundation of one of the dependencies. A later home of Braxton was Elsing Green plantation, located in King William County, near Rose Garden on Route 293. The plantation houses have been kept in a fine state of preservation. It is privately owned. Braxton's last residence was Cherry Cook plantation, located on the banks of the Pamunkey River in King William County. The house has been restored and is privately owned. Braxton is probably buried in an unmarked grave at Cherry Cook.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

*John Penn's* home is no longer standing. It once stood about three miles northeast of Stovall, N. C. All that remains is a portion of the foundation. John Penn Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., Oxford, N. C., owns the ground and has marked the site of the house with a bronze tablet. Penn

was originally buried near his house. A number of years ago *some* of his remains were removed to Guilford Courthouse battle grounds, now a National Military Park, and placed under the statue of William Hooper that stands near the entrance to the park.



HOOPER-PENN GRAVE

*William Hooper's* home in Wilmington, N. C., is no longer standing. His later home in Hillsboro is in a fine state of preservation and is privately owned. Like Penn, Hooper has two burial places. Originally he was interred in the Presbyterian Churchyard in Hillsboro where his grave tablet is still in place. A number of years ago a portion of his remains were conveyed with those of John Penn to Guilford Courthouse battle grounds and placed beneath his statue.

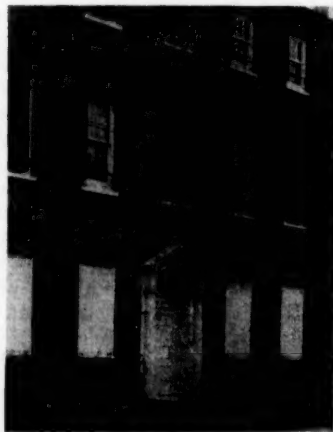
*Joseph Hewes* was born at "Maybury Hill" in Princeton, N. J. The house, located on Snowden Lane, is in a magnificent state of preservation and is the private residence of Professor Jean Labatut. Hewes lived in Edenton, N. C., at the home of his nephew, Nathaniel Allen. The house has been beautifully preserved and is privately owned. It is located near the waterfront on West King Street. Hewes died from overwork while a member of the Continental Congress and is buried in Christ Church burial ground, Philadelphia.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Edward Rutledge.* No house has been located that was once occupied by Rutledge. The site of his home in Charleston has not been identified with certainty, although it is believed to have stood on what is now Broad Street. He is interred in

St. Philip's churchyard along the south side of the church, adjacent to the walk.

*Thomas Heyward, Jr.,* was born at Old House plantation, Jasper County, S. C. It is located about six miles east of Ridgeland near Route 170. A few bricks are all that remain of the house. The Signer is buried in the family burial plot at Old House and the State of South Carolina has erected a bronze bust of Heyward over the grave. Heyward's country home, White Hall plantation, is located three miles east of Old House. The walls of the main house and their two dependencies are all that remain. The approaches to both these plantations are bordered with magnificent rows of giant live oak trees. Heyward's home in Charleston is still standing on the west side of Church Street between Broad and Tradd Streets. The house, marked with a bronze tablet, is open to the public.



HEYWARD HOME

*Arthur Middleton* was born at Middleton Place, located on Route 61 about 16 miles northwest of Charleston. The main portion of the house and one dependency have been destroyed. The remaining dependency has been restored and is the residence of Mr. J. J. Pringle Smith, a direct descendant of the Signer. The formal gardens are among the most beautiful in America and have been world famous since they were planted 200 years ago. They are open to the public. Middleton Place was sacked and burned by the British, by the Federal forces during the War Between the States, and was once destroyed by an

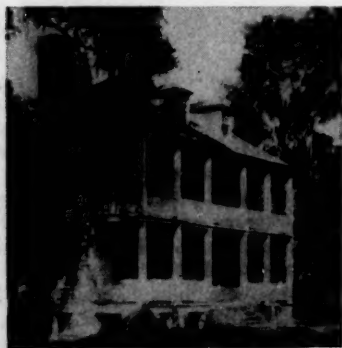


earthquake. Middleton is buried in the family tomb in the gardens.



MIDDLETON PLACE

*Thomas Lynch, Jr.*, was born at Hopsewee plantation, 45 miles north of Charleston on U. S. Route 17. It is situated to the west of the north end of the bridge over the North Santee River. It is in a fine state of preservation and is privately owned. Peachtree plantation where Lynch resided after his marriage is situated on the south bank of the South Santee River, almost opposite Hopsewee. The house is in ruins and only the walls are standing, the house having burned about a century ago. The site can be located only by consulting a person familiar with the neighborhood, for the area is almost an impenetrable wilderness. Young Lynch and his wife were lost at sea in 1779. Following Lynch's death, Peachtree was raided by the British.



HOPSEWEE

## GEORGIA

*George Walton's* home, "Meadow Garden," is located in Augusta. It is in a fine state of preservation and is owned by Augusta Chapter, N. S. D. A. R. Walton is buried beneath the monument to the Georgia Signers located at Greene and Monument Streets, Augusta.

*Lyman Hall* resided at Sunbury, Ga. Sunbury is one of Georgia's dead towns. All that remains of the town are a few scattered bricks and chimneys. Hall is buried beneath the monument in Augusta.

*Button Gwinnett* lived on St. Catherine's Island several miles off the Georgia coast and about 35 miles south of Savannah. The house believed to have been occupied by Gwinnett has been restored and modernized. It is occupied by the owner of the island, Mr. Noble, President of the Life Saver Corporation. Gwinnett was killed in a duel with General Lachlan McIntosh in 1777. He was probably buried in the old Colonial Cemetery. His grave has never been located despite a diligent search by local historians.

The writers wish to express their appreciation to State Regents and Chapter Regents of the N. S. D. A. R. for much of the information given above. Their gratitude is likewise extended to the residents, owners, and custodians for their gracious hospitality and help. To our many friends in the various historical societies and libraries who have aided us we wish to tender our thanks. Without the abundance of information given willingly by all these the historical pilgrimages would have been impossible. It served to reaffirm in our minds the belief that somewhere someone knows the answer to almost every historical riddle.

Much credit is due the N. S. D. A. R., the National Society of Colonial Dames, and the S. A. R. for the bronze markers and flags they have placed on the graves of most of the Signers. They are likewise to be commended for the fine work they have done in preserving and restoring these precious historical sites.

The writers are well aware that this data on the homes of the Signers may be far from complete and we hope that those readers who may have additional facts that will augment our information in *any* way will be kind enough to communicate with us.

# The Bill of Rights

BY DR. THEODORE H. JACK

*President, Randolph-Macon Woman's College*

EVERYONE acquainted with the heritage of the American people would agree, I am sure, that the three most significant documents in our history, in our persistent struggle for liberty and freedom are the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights embodied in that Constitution.

What we commonly speak of as the Bill of Rights is embodied in the first ten amendments to our Federal Constitution. But it is very significant to remember that the rights asserted in these amendments did not constitute a new idea or a new concept of government when these amendments were proposed by the First Congress in 1789 and adopted in proper constitutional fashion by the States of the New American Union.

This concept of individual freedom, of rights, was an almost age-long inheritance from our English blood. Those who first settled our country, largely of English stock, brought these concepts with them; they came to the New World in large measure to protect for themselves and their posterity the essential rights of Englishmen.

When our Bill of Rights was adopted as an integral part of our new Federal Constitution, they were universally convinced that they already possessed these rights. They were conscious of the long struggle of their English ancestors against tyranny, against arbitrary power. They were mindful of Magna Carta, of the Petition of Right, of the English Bill of Rights. Ingrained for two hundred years and more in the thinking of the American people in the eighteenth century was the concept that government originates in and depends on the consent of the governed, a concept given wide currency through the writings of the English philosopher, John Locke, who was superlatively influential in shaping the political philosophy of our leaders in Colonial days.

A new phase of this concept of their rights was developed by the American colonists themselves, growing out of the pe-

culiar situation in which they found themselves in a new world, under new conditions. They claimed not only the rights of Englishmen, to which they were heirs, as derived from the law of Nature and the great charters of English freedom, but also the rights that belonged to them as *men*,—those inherent and inalienable rights of *man as man* which they incorporated in the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights."

Again, the constitutions drawn up by nearly all of the thirteen Colonies after the break with the Mother Country in 1776 contained explicit statements of their rights, embodied explicitly in these new documents.

Foremost in this movement was the new Commonwealth of Virginia. In a convention meeting in May, 1776, prior to the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, a Bill of Rights was adopted as an integral part of the new constitution. This Virginia Bill of Rights was the first document of the kind in our history, the example for all that followed, and it remains one of our greatest state papers.

This immortal document opens with a splendid assertion of *human* rights. English bills of rights had insisted upon the historic *rights of Englishmen*, but had said nothing of any rights of *man*; they had protested against specific grievances, but had asserted no general principles. Now these fundamental principles, upon which American government rests, were written by George Mason into this Virginia Bill of Rights,—a fact which distinguishes that document from any previous governmental document in the world.

Many of the very phrases and sentences of this Bill of Rights were soon afterwards incorporated in the opening paragraphs of the Continental Declaration of Independence by Thomas Jefferson. These fundamental principles had found frequent ex-

pression in the writings of English and American publicists, and therefore had become household phrases with American political thinkers, but never before had they been incorporated in a formal governmental document. They were familiar ideas and principles commonly accepted by the Founding Fathers, but they did not find formal expression in our original Federal Constitution, very largely because the framers of our Constitution looked on these rights so much as inherent and accepted principles that they felt it was not necessary to embody them in a general frame of government.

But when the new Constitution was presented to the people for ratification, in many of the State conventions those who feared excess of power in the new national government opposed adoption until or unless a specific Bill of Rights was included in the new frame as an integral part.

The supporters of the New Constitution, in many cases reluctantly, agreed, and the Constitution was ratified in many States with the distinct agreement that at the first meeting of the new Congress proper amendments, constituting a specific Bill of Rights, should be submitted to the States for ratification.

Seven of the ratifying State Conventions had proposed amendments to the Constitution, 124 in number, and the more important ones the Federalist leaders had pledged themselves to secure. Accordingly, early in the first session of the First Congress, James Madison, the Father of the Constitution, introduced a list of twenty amendments. Twelve of these were adopted by the Congress, and ten were ratified by the States.

These constitute our Bill of Rights. They forbid Congress to interfere with freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, or freedom of petition, and they prohibit general search warrants or excessive bail or cruel and unusual punishments, or the quartering of troops on the people except in time of war. They further guarantee to citizens the right of trial by a jury of their peers in all criminal accusations and in certain civil cases.

Today, we magnify the principles proclaimed particularly in the first *eight* of the amendments, the principles setting up guar-

anteed protection for personal rights. Historically, in the days when these amendments were being hammered into shape, when constitutional principles and safeguards were more highly regarded than they seem to be today, chief significance and importance were laid by our people on the ninth and the tenth amendments. To refresh your mind, let me recall to your attention the words of these two amendments. Article Nine reads: "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." And Article Ten: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

The abrogation of these fundamental rights of the people of the United States in the then sovereign States of the new union, abrogation by process of war, by gradual encroachment, by loose construction of the constitutional principles laid down in our fundamental law on the part of the Congress and the Federal Courts, has served to alter, even radically to transform, the very nature of the government set up after great travail by our people through the Founding Fathers.

The ninth and the tenth amendments, now by the course of history largely rendered nugatory, emphasize the principle that the Federal government is a government of limited powers, limited to the powers specifically delegated in the Constitution to the central government, and specifically reserving all other powers to the States or the people thereof. Today a great many of the ills to which we are heirs in this nation stem from this incontrovertible fact.

Today to say that this is all past history begs the question. It leaves the real issue of essential constitutional rights largely in the hands of organized blocs, seeking their own ends at the expense of the majority of our people. Often popular elections are rigged; the voice of the ballot box is not necessarily the voice of God—nor eternally right. That, of course, is political heresy today—but I am a heretic.

It should be remembered that the provisions of the Bill of Rights were a pro-

(Continued on page 430)

# The Women's Army Corps in Germany

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN B. MURPHY

*Director, Personnel and Administration Division, European Command*

ALMOST nine years ago, in 1942, the United States Army tried an experiment, and like every other military creation of the early 40's, it was initialized. Wrapped up in the four letters WAAC, meaning Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, it was an innovation on the American scene—putting some of the nation's women in a military uniform. It became reality when a vanguard of 770 ladies was sent to Des Moines, Iowa, in July, 1942, to commence their training as officer candidates and as enlisted women, and to lead the way for over 100,000 others.

The idea of American women in uniform was not exactly a new one. The Army nurse had been around a long time by 1942, and she did a heroic job. The WAAC was something different because the purpose behind the organization was to make available to the Army the many knowledges, skills and special trainings of American women.

It is part of history now that those 770 WAAC members accomplished, and what was accomplished by those who followed them at home and around the world, through the war, and into the U. S. Army's overseas commitments that followed.

In less than a year after its inception in 1942 the WAAC completely justified its existence in the Army. By July 1, 1943, the ladies in olive drab were given the simpler name Women's Army Corps—the WAC, and all the privileges and benefits not afforded them as an "auxiliary" group. On VE Day, there were over 100,000 women in Uncle Sam's Army, and about 8,000 were on duty all over Europe. In Europe as around the world, WACs had earned Purple Hearts, Bronze Stars and the Legion of Merit as they did their wartime duties in England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Japan, Alaska, New Guinea and wherever the Army met its global commitments. On D Day plus 16 the first WAC member went

ashore in Normandy; others entered Paris six days after its liberation, while there was some shooting still going on in the suburbs.

Most of that wonderful record was earned the hard way six or seven years ago as these women from across America performed about every Army task except actual combat. Since the war and early Occupation days in Germany there have been many changes. Their numbers have dropped from the 8,000 that once were in Europe, but there are still hundreds of Army women stationed in various parts of Germany. They come from the 48 States, and comprise a cross-section of America as they perform their daily duties in many special capacities. All strive toward the same goal—to serve the interests of the United States Government as it carries out its responsibilities in Germany, or anywhere else in Europe.

In 1951 the typical American women serving in the European Command believe, generally, that they are serving in one of the most interesting of WAC assignments—overseas in Germany. At the present time WAC members are stationed in five of the largest cities in Germany—Munich, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Berlin and Bremerhaven—all the way from the North Sea to the Austrian Alps. They are on duty in 32 different tasks, each a specialty. They range from dental laboratory technicians to newspaper reporters and from teletype operators to pharmacists—some of the 406 of the 628 Army jobs that WAC members can perform.

Here in Germany, despite the abundance of local help that is available, it is a tremendous advantage for any European Command executive to find a WAC member as a secretary or stenographer. She knows what the words mean when she hears them, when she takes them down in shorthand, or when she types them out in letters or manuscripts. The same yardstick applies to other duties



being performed in the land of the Rhine.

In Heidelberg, Headquarters city for the U. S. Army in Germany, over 100 of the WAC, members of Company "C" of the 7774th Signal Battalion, are attached to EUCOM Headquarters. Most of the company members are performing highly specialized duties in communications, signal and transmission. Some work as telephone operators and switchboard supervisors. Others operate manual and semi-automatic teletype machines; some are cryptographic supervisors and signal message clerks. Recently 19 were assigned, on temporary duty, to General Eisenhower's SHAPE Headquarters in Paris to set up the initial communications facilities.



Transmitting messages to the Army Message Center in Washington, D. C. (Official U. S. Army Photographs.)

These Signal Battalion WAC members work around the clock since each day is divided into three shifts—8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; 5:30 p.m. to midnight, and from midnight to 8:30 a.m. In the Heidelberg communications nerve center at Campbell Barracks they are the important cogs in the flow of messages that pour between Heidelberg and Washington, to major Army centers in the U. S. Zone, to American Embassies across the Continent of Europe, and to a military post a few miles away.

It was not so long ago that the former Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Forces in Germany, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, in commenting on a WAC anniversary, stated: "The Women's Army Corps is making a contribution of real . . . importance to the Army's mission in Germany . . .

I am certain their record of service in time to come will equal in every way their proud record established in the years they have served in the Army. There is still an important job to be done . . . in Europe and I am confident that . . . the women of the WAC will continue to serve in their superior manner."

At Patton Barracks in Heidelberg, home for Headquarters WAC members when they are off duty, there is an archway leading from the cluster of buildings which were built for the German army but now serve as quarters for Americans. As the women in uniform approach the arch, on their way to work, for recreation or for some shopping downtown, they are confronted with three words set on the arch. In large block letters on a white background no one can miss them. They are: CONDUCT COURTESY UNIFORM. They are a last-minute reminder to the WAC personnel, and to all other American Army members who pass through the arch, that the best way for Americans in uniform to serve as good ambassadors, and as solid representatives of the United States is to pay attention to those three points. The record shows that they do.

In Germany, as elsewhere, WAC members are generally assigned to duties which parallel their civilian experience and education. With the WAC it is necessary only to supplement their civilian education with basic military training. Such training for the EUCOM WAC is not submerged because of the nature of their Army duties; they undergo training in the field in order that they can be continuously and thoroughly acquainted with the fundamentals of military service.

The current edition of the WAC member, stationed in Germany in 1951, differs little from her wartime sister. During the war the Quartermaster Division, after experience with over 100,000 of the WAC, decided that the typical woman in the Army was approximately a size 14, about five feet four inches tall, of medium weight, wore a size 7 gloves and averaged 30 years of age. She had at least a high school education, and 21 per cent were college educated. Her counterpart in Germany today is almost the same except for a minus on the age side.

There are two WAC detachments in



A WAC Sergeant does blood counts in the hematology laboratory at Frankfurt, Germany.

Heidelberg and two in Munich; members of each detachment work as hospital technicians, communications specialists, in secretarial capacities and in a dozen other specialized fields. Like their sisters in Bremerhaven, Berlin and Frankfurt, they find time for work, for play and for travel. France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and the Scandinavian countries are only hours by automobile or train. Those stationed in Munich find it is only a short hop to Salzburg or Innsbruck in Austria, or to nextdoor Berchtesgaden, for winter sports or a spring tour. Garmisch, former winter Olympic site, is a mecca for all. Bremerhaven, near the North Sea, the port of entry for most WAC members, has sailboating and tours in nearby Scandinavian countries when there is free time.

Many members of the WAC have been in Germany for three or four years. Most of them admit they like the country after they passed through the acclimatization period. Some of them say they would like more sun. Some speak German; others have tutors who help them with the language on a private basis. A few say they have no interest in the German language but claim they manage to get along when shopping in native stores. For many the local service club, usually located near their billets, is a popular spot. Like the Flaming Sword Club in Heidelberg, each club is a small world in itself. There are rooms for music, for tutoring, craft and photography shops, art, dancing, libraries, concert hours, ping-pong, lounges,

bowling alleys, and in some instances a cross-Atlantic telephone.

The diversifications for those who must listen to the clack-clack of teletype machines all day, pore over Intelligence reports, or assist a dentist, are numerous and varied. A boat trip on the Rhine, a journey to historic Strasbourg in France or a weekend in a Bavarian village, is a welcome relief. There is also skiing, roller skating, horseback riding. Civilian attire is in order during after-duty hours. There are ironing, pressing and cleaning facilities at WAC billets which help to keep down the weekly bills—an important aid when WAC expenditures are governed by the number of stripes on the sleeve.

Fundamentally, the Army life for the WAC in Germany has changed very little through the years. They stand Reveille and Retreat, undergo their regular training, eat in mess halls and stand inspection. Most Army policies are applicable to them, as well as to soldiers. Such matters as Allotments, Allowances, Appointment of Officers and Warrant Officers are the same for the WAC as for the soldier. The same policy prevails with Leave and Hospitalization, Education and Training, and a host of other Army matters which pertain to the individual.

Besides the daily duties, WAC members in Germany find many opportunities to indulge in some beneficial cause which is typical of the American service personnel anywhere. Many of them spend hours



On Garmisch Ski slope with a ski instructor are two WAC non-commissioned officers. In background are the Bavarian Alps.

working with GYA, the initials that mean "U. S. Army Assistance to German Youth Activities." The program, with its primary purpose of helping German youth, was initiated in April of 1946. Through it American Army personnel take German boys and girls under their protective wing, entertain and help them, and try to lead them along mental and physical lines totally different from those which prevailed under the Third Reich. High on the list of helpers are many WAC members who volunteer their time and effort to show the German youngsters the American way with parties, games, weekly meetings, picnics and athletic programs. One WAC non-commissioned officer in Wiesbaden at one time directed a GYA program that affected 15,000 German children.

First Lieut. Sarah E. Rudden of Manchester By-the-Sea, Mass., with six years in the WAC and one in Germany, is a WAC Company Commander with 117 Army women under her jurisdiction, and is vitally interested in their work, and the facilities available for sports, religious worship, social gatherings and cultural opportunities. She states that there is much more to the WAC daily life in Germany besides the softball leagues, tennis and golf facilities and buying a hat in Paris, but she points out too that all of it goes well together.

When the idea of the WAC was first broached on the American military front, there would be four duties considered feasible for the anticipated 12,000 women who would make up the Corps. They would serve as typists and clerks, as telephone switchboard operators, as drivers and as cooks. As the WAC continued its mission in the Army, the record shows that they performed over 250 different types of Army jobs. That figure represents the diversification of training given to women in the American Army. Much of it is applied every day in the U. S. Zone of Germany.

In February of this year a young American mother brought her six-months old baby girl to the 130th Station Hospital in Heidelberg. The infant's condition was diagnosed as an enlarged heart. The doctor recommended an electrocardiogram. That meant an assignment for Sgt. Mildred O. Todd. This WAC Sergeant is a specialist, and had been an electrocardiographologist during most of her WAC career. She took

complete charge of the tiny patient in her EKG room, obtained the baby's heart reaction, developed the film, made the necessary entries in the record, and delivered the important print to the doctor concerned.

In her hometown of Bridgeport, Conn., Sgt. Todd worked at St. Vincent's Hospital in practical nursing, studied her specialty in the Army, and since then has found time for little else. She has been one of the busiest WAC technicians in EUCOM since she arrived in 1947, on her second tour of duty in Europe. She is a member of the Regular Army, like all other WAC members, and has been "RA" since June of 1948 when the WAC became part of the Regular Army through the Women's Armed Forces Integration Act, which established all the Women's Services on a permanent basis.

When you enter your corner drugstore and hand a doctor's prescription to the clerk, think of Sgt. Miriam Starry of Reading, Pa., or PFC Martha Gilliam of Athens, Texas. Their hospital workshop looks like an apothecary shop. They are pharmacist technicians, and they take the prescriptions prepared at the hospital and fill them. They studied pharmacy at an Army school at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Sgt. Starry gets away from bottles and medicine by concentration on good music and some travel with always a warm spot in her heart for the Dutch who were so nice to her when she was in Holland. PFC Gilliam travels, too, and finds considerable to interest her—when she has free time.

A WAC private during her first four months in Germany earns \$80 in base pay, plus \$8 for overseas service. The highest paid enlisted WAC member in Germany is the Master Sergeant who, during her first four months here, draws \$220.95, overseas pay included.

Corporal Evelyn F. Stanford, a 23-year-old company clerk from Salem, Va., with 12 of her 26 WAC months in Germany, likes to have her civilian clothes made by a German tailor. One dress, well made, costs about 200 Deutsche Marks, or \$50. Obviously, she doesn't have too many made. Her Army duties cover everything from shorthand to keeping the files in order. She likes to ice skate, has a soldier boy friend who is a Detroiter, and is on Army duty at a nearby post. Two hats she bought

(Continued on page 429)



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# Crossnore School

Built By Good Will and Old Clothes

BY GERTRUDE CARRAWAY

IN a most isolated and primitive spot among the North Carolina mountains almost four decades ago, a 13-year-old native girl, Hepsy, was about to marry a brutal moonshiner.

To save Hepsy from such an early and unfortunate marriage, Mrs. Mary Martin Sloop, wife of Dr. Eustace H. Sloop, determined to send the girl to school at Banner Elk, despite the community tradition that it was "better to be dead than single at twenty."

But Hepsy had no clothes suitable for boarding school. So Mrs. Sloop wrote to some cousins and asked that they send some of their old clothes to her to help outfit the girl.

A letter promising garments came, and finally notice arrived that a trunk had been received at the express office 14 miles away. Great excitement prevailed. Two mules were hired to bring the trunk to the Sloop household. It took a whole day to haul it over the frozen roads up the mountains to Crossnore.

At the Sloop home there in Avery County the trunk was welcomed by Mrs. Sloop. In her front room it was feverishly unlocked. She could see in her mind's eye beautiful dresses for her Hepsy. The lid was lifted quickly. Mrs. Sloop's smile turned to a dismayed expression. She moaned aloud. The cousins had been in deep mourning for some time, and their gifts would not do for little Hepsy. Every garment was black mourning!

Mrs. Sloop held back her tears of disappointment. Characteristically, after some moments, she began to think there must be some solution for such tragedy. Never daunted by difficulties or discouraged by handicaps, she wondered how she could obtain dresses for the child.

Dumping the tumbled mass of mourning on her floor, she puzzled over her problem. At that minute a mountain woman called to consult her doctor husband. The visitor observed the black dresses. A covet-

ous gleam lighted her eyes. Just recently she had lost a brother. She wanted a black dress to pay him respect in public.

At that moment was born the inspiration that accounted for the early and later success of the Crossnore school. The visitor eagerly bought some of the black garments at a cheap price and took others home with her to sell to her relatives and friends. The money was used by Mrs. Sloop to buy lighter-colored attire for Hepsy's career at Banner Elk.

Within two weeks the trunk's contents had been sold, and Mrs. Sloop spent days writing enthusiastically to acquaintances all over North Carolina begging for their discarded clothing. Second-hand garments poured in to her. All were sold to mountain folk.

The first year \$1,000 was made from the sale of these old clothes. Four girls were sent off to school. Next year sixteen girls were able to get an education from the fund.

Then came the idea of establishing a school right at Crossnore, so that more girls and boys could be educated more cheaply nearer at home. Thus was born Crossnore School. Since so many of the mountain students lived far away, a boarding department was started in 1920. The boys had to put up with the discomforts of a mill loft and the girls had to sleep in a tiny, unceiled attic which found them covered with soot each morning after wintry blasts during the freezing nights.

Since that time many, many youths have been educated by the sale of old clothes from far-off places, especially from D. A. R. Chapters and members, who have provided at least two-thirds of the donations. A peak year came in 1926 when a total of \$17,300 was realized from the "old clothes that made new lives."

Since 1940 when accurate records were first kept, through the Spring of 1948 total sales of old clothes brought \$142,000 to Crossnore School. The "Rag Shakin" be-



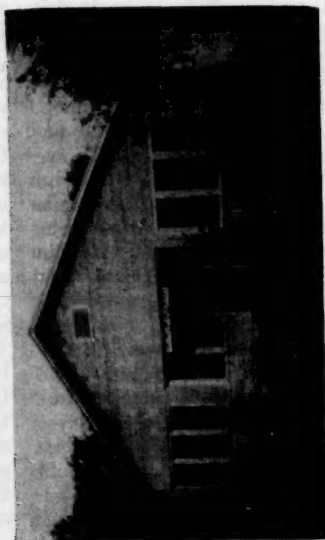
*N. C. D. A. R. Building*



*Clothing Store Interior*



*Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Sloop*



*Second-Hand Clothing Store*

CROSSNORE SCHOOL HAS LONG BEEN ONE OF THE D. A. R. APPROVED SCHOOLS

came one of the most prosperous innovations of the section. A new store, "Aunt Pop and Uncle Gilmer's Sale Store," was dedicated April 27, 1948, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gilmer Johnson, who had had charge of the clothing sales for about 35 years. Its construction cost of \$4,024.91 was paid in full from old-clothing profits.

Crossnore is still partially dependent upon the sales of second-hand clothing. It asks D. A. R. Chapters to continue sending as many old garments as possible. Yearly income now does not exceed \$13,000 from this source, and some years it is considerably less. Mrs. Sloop hopes to get much more. The freight and express shipping point is Ashford, N. C. The parcel post office is Crossnore, N. C. The telegraph office is Elk Park, N. C.

Everything sent to the school is utilized. Nothing is discarded. A set of old false teeth found a ready buyer. One year a baseball team appeared rigged out in swallow-tail coats. Even old high shoes are completely used: heels make footstool legs, lacing forms fringes, and the leather is cut for pillow tops. Remnants are made into quilts and rugs. Odds and ends go to a special corner of the store, "Wit's End Corner."

A native of Davidson, N. C., where her father was a professor at Davidson College, Mary Martin developed early in life a passion for teaching. When seven years of age, she gathered the Negro children of the neighborhood to tell them Bible stories on Sunday afternoons.

Her ambition to be a medical missionary was delayed by the illness and death of her mother, as well as the death of her father. Meanwhile, she became friendly with Eustace Sloop, a resident of the vicinity, who began to study medicine, alternating his studies with teaching duties at a boys' preparatory school in order to earn his way.

The young man took his State Medical Board examinations and ranked third in the list, with an average grade of 93.3 per cent. The next year Miss Martin, who had been graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, stood the tests and made exactly the same grade and rank.

Her earnest desire to go to Africa as a medical missionary was thwarted. No more white women were being sent there. And she could not get to China, her second

choice for a missionary field, because she was in her middle thirties and was considered too old to undertake the language difficulties of that Oriental nation.

Keenly disappointed, she took another year of hospital work and then for a year was resident physician at Agnes Scott College in Georgia. When Dr. Sloop asked her to marry him in 1908, she hesitated, then said she would on one condition, that he would take her to the most remote region of North Carolina. He agreed.

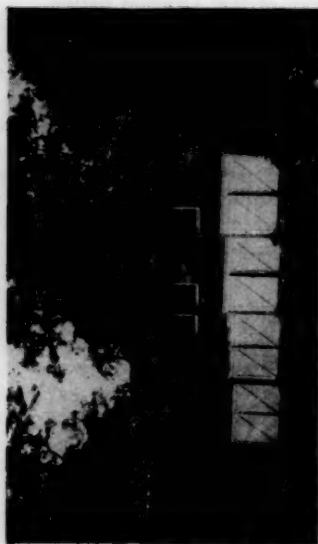
They were married at Blowing Rock, N. C., where her father had built the first Summer home. Rain poured during their wedding, but bravely they mounted their horses and rode off in the face of the storm, an incident symbolic of their later romantic pioneering under severe difficulties.

For three years they resided at Plumtree, where Dr. Sloop practiced as a country doctor through the mountainsides and trained school boys in athletics during his spare time. Deciding that he should devote his full time to medicine, they moved on a bleak winter day, Dec. 11, 1911, to Crossnore and began their outstanding tasks of improving the physical, mental, moral and spiritual lot of their underprivileged neighbors in this then-isolated spot along the crest of the Blue Ridge near the Yonahlossee, "Black Bear" Trail. Their accomplishments deserve to rank with the foremost educational and missionary undertakings of the age, their only rewards coming from giving life service for others so that they might have life and light more abundantly.

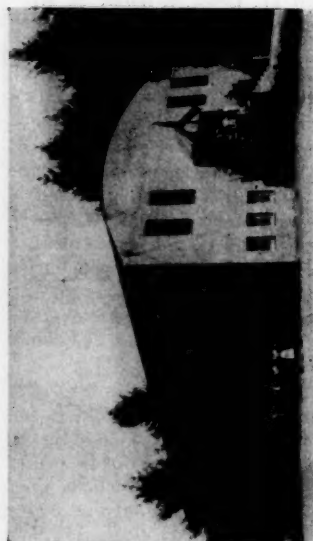
The first Sunday they were at Crossnore they attended Sunday school, finding 64 men, women and children eager to study the Bible. Some time was required before the natives accepted the newcomers in good faith, but gradually the doctor and his helpful wife gained high places of respect and reverence throughout the community.

At that period there were only a score of people right at Crossnore, with a few small huts, a crossroads store and a one-room cabin which served as church, Sunday school, school and magistrate's court. Today the village has grown many times, with numerous structures, and a modern highway has opened the region to the world at large.

In addition to having to entice parents



*Music Building*



*David A. Allen Memorial Gymnasium*



*Administration Building*



*Alta M. Malloch Infirmary*

SOME OF THE MORE THAN TWENTY BUILDINGS AT CROSSNORE SCHOOL IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

to let their children attend the school which she sponsored, as well as having to overcome the natural antipathy for women teachers, Mrs. Sloop furnished beneficial amusements and recreations for the mountain folk and endeavored to influence the adults to adopt more legal ways of making a livelihood than the customary making of "moonshine" liquor. Threats against her life came from some of the distillers, but she insisted that the vicinity must be made a better place in which to live.

Modern farming methods were demonstrated in answer to Uncle Newt's comment, "My father had a bonded still and he learnt me how to make good liquor. That's all I know. How else can I make a living?" A sewing club was organized as one way to interest the women in her objectives.

In starting Crossnore School, Mrs. Sloop was confronted by many other problems, but to her there was no such word as fail. As Attendance Officer, she had trouble forcing the children to attend school regularly. At her first trial she faced 16 furious parents in a packed courtroom. When their spokesman had finished his speech, she made him read aloud from the State Statute. He did so, then surrendered. "She's right. The law says the younguns have to go to school."

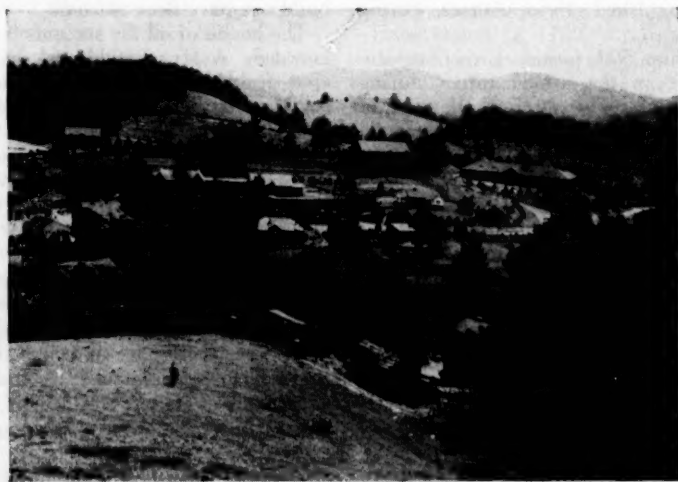
One old man, "Uncle Abe," went to jail for five days before he capitulated. In

that lonely time he reached the conclusion that Mrs. Sloop was "a just woman." Months later he saved a special school tax election, casting the deciding vote, after the first automobile on that road had been sent to his home to bring him, weak and sick, to the polls.

Good schools and improved roads have accomplished wonders for the mountainous area, largely through "Mother" Sloop's influence. She even directed the construction of a new building, the mountain women unloading and sawing while the men did the actual work. Recently she was sought in vain by a caller, and at last was located on a farm tractor in the fields.

At first there was only one building to serve for the Crossnore school, as well as courthouse and jail. And there was only one teacher. Gradually, through Mrs. Sloop's talks, letters and endeavors, the school was enlarged, dormitories were built and the educational and religious life of the entire community was greatly enriched.

All contributions to the dormitories and community work are deductible in the income tax returns of individuals or corporate donors. They help maintain and support the boarding school and its more than 200 boarding pupils, who have to live at Crossnore in order to attend the school. No public money can be procured for the dormitory campus.



GENERAL VIEW OF CROSSNORE SCHOOL



A non-profit institution, Crossnore School, Inc., owns 250 acres of land, with about 20 buildings, where the boarders are housed, fed and trained in home-making. No individual can inherit any of the property. Among the Trustees are always the D. A. R. State Regent and State Chairman of Approved Schools and two other N. C. D. A. R. members.

On the high hill a lovely Presbyterian Church has been erected, and there is a Baptist Church, up 72 steps. It is said, in that mountain section, "Religion comes high at Crossnore." All the boarding pupils are required to attend services at one church or the other.

The modern community hospital, operated by Dr. E. H. Sloop, is aided by the Duke Endowment. The son of Dr. and Mrs. Sloop is a dentist at Crossnore; their daughter is a medical doctor there and a former Regent of the growing Crossnore Chapter, D. A. R. "Mother Sloop" was enthusiastically endorsed 1950-51 by North Carolina D. A. R. districts, Chapters and others for the honor of being named "The North Carolina Mother of the Year."

Of the more than 900 students attending the Crossnore Day School, largely operated by the State of North Carolina, more than 200 are boarders at Crossnore School, Inc. For most of them it was their only way to obtain an education. Their ages range from six to above 20 years, and among the number are former G. I.'s back from distinguished service overseas during World War II.

More than 500 former Crossnore students were in the armed forces during World War II. Five attained the rank of Major. One is now a Colonel. Two received the Silver Star for bravery in the Pacific. Alumni participated in practically every battle of the war, and WACs, WAVEs and nurses served in every theatre of the conflict. One nurse, still in service, holds the rank of Captain. Seventeen Crossnore youths gave their lives for their country.

For the Crossnore boys and girls are taught good citizenship and patriotism, as well as reading, writing and arithmetic. They are trained in good manners and democratic living. There is a Weaving Department, with attractive and useful articles for sale; and a Sewing Department, where

even grandmothers are taught to sew. In the Business College, for \$50 a year, post-graduates can take a standard two-year Business College course.

The small sum of \$5.50 a week is set as the living cost of each boarding student. Only about a third of them can pay this amount. Another third pay as much as they can afford, some as little as 25 cents per week. Some bring potatoes, beans or other food as their contributions. One third can not pay a penny. At the present price of living the \$5.50 hardly covers the cost of food alone.

For the remainder of the essential expenses, Mrs. Sloop raises money from many different sources. D. A. R. Chapters donate generously. Scholarships may be given for \$50 a year. All the older boys and girls have to work 15 hours a week to help run the establishment. Those under 14 years of age have to work as many hours a week as there are years in their age. They are all taught to cooperate under their school slogan of "Noblesse Oblige."

Yet, Mrs. Sloop has managed somehow to raise enough money within the past four years to erect five new buildings costing \$74,115.26, and she is now in the throes of attempting to get sufficient funds to finish paying for a badly-needed Boys' Dormitory.

This dormitory has been recently completed and put into use; and two more buildings have been started.

The health of all the students is carefully guarded. A six-year-old girl was considered feeble-minded, until a teacher discovered that her eyesight was bad and she needed glasses. She became an outstanding pupil. A crippled boy was so trained in exercises that he became one of the finest dancers at the customary square dances and folk dances for which the school is far-famed.

Instead of sentencing a young robber, Joe, to the reformatory, a judge sentenced him to Crossnore. Though he slipped from grace there once or twice, and expulsion had to be threatened, he finally made good and was elected president of his class, under Mrs. Sloop's inspirational ultimatum:

"Joe, I have every right to expect just  
(Continued on page 398)

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# Mother's Day Service at the Home of Mary Ball Washington

BY HELEN CRUIKSHANK SADTLER

THE little town of Fredericksburg, Virginia, will welcome all Daughters of the American Revolution and all mothers throughout the country on Sunday, May 13, to the Mother's Day service honoring Mary Ball Washington—America's First Mother—in her unpretentious, but charming home at the corner of Charles and Lewis Streets.

The Mother's Day exercises, symbolizing the Motherhood of America, were first held on May 9, 1943, on the large back porch overlooking her garden, where they have since been held. This first service was inspiring and the birds, on this beautiful afternoon, rivaled the songs of the pretty girls who sang in the chorus from Mary Washington College, close by. This lovely tribute that Sunday afternoon created great appeal to the many visitors of this interesting home, where even the walls, the picturesque old kitchen, and the lovely old garden, with its original sundial, and beautiful boxwood, seemed to bespeak her very presence.

It was here that Mary Ball Washington spent the last years of her life, "in the grandeur of simplicity." Here she received with quiet dignity such celebrities as Jefferson, Mason, Lafayette, John Marshall and the Lees.

General Washington's visits to his mother aroused much local excitement, but, despite this fact, Mary always kept her emotions under control, and used to curb her daughter with the admonition that the sister of the Commanding General should display faith and fortitude. Sometimes a messenger brought tidings and the townspeople would hover near to hear the news. On one such occasion, Mary tartly remarked, "Tell the gossips George sends



me word that Cornwallis has surrendered."

Here, March 12, 1789, Washington came to receive his mother's blessing before he went on to New York to his inauguration. This was his last farewell to his mother. She did not live to see him again. It was here she died, August 25, 1789. Town and country assembled to do honor at her burial. Her remains lie near "Mediation Rock," where she wished to be buried, and a stately monument "erected by her country women" marks her last resting place.

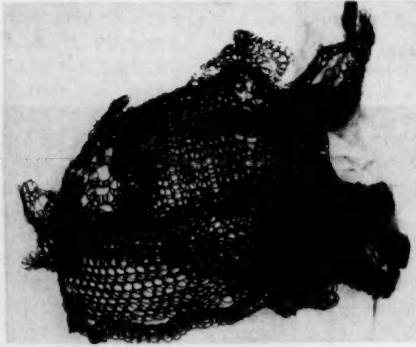
Mary Washington's home is now maintained by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities in lasting tribute to a great mother.

Bonaparte once asked Madame de Staël in what manner he could most promote the happiness of France. Her reply is full of political wisdom. She said: "Instruct the mothers of the French people."—*Daniel Webster*



## HAIRCAP DONATED TO MUSEUM

An interesting antique haircap has been donated to the D. A. R. Museum by Mrs. A. A. McCorkle, a member of the Eutaw Chapter, D. A. R., of Orangeburg, S. C.



This cap was worn about 1816 by Lucy Snyder during her honeymoon, as was the fashion for brides at that time. Travel being as it was in 1816, by horse and buggy over muddy roads, the honeymoon consisted of days of revelry following the wedding. The couple was "wined and dined" by their friends, and the evenings were spent in dancing.

After becoming a widow, Lucy Snyder married a Zimmerman and moved to Kentucky.

In 1717 this Snyder family was one among a contingent brought from the Palatinate of Alsace to America by Gov.

Alexander Spottswood, of Golden Horse-shoe fame, as trained artisans to work in his iron manufactory at Germania, Va.—the first in America. From this immigration sprang many distinguished people, among them Gen. James L. Kemper, who immortalized himself in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg, and later became Governor of Virginia.

Lucy Snyder was the mother of Frances A. Snyder, who married Capt. Henry Harford Quaintance. Their daughter, Homasell Victoria, was the mother of Mrs. McCorkle. Through this line Mrs. McCorkle joined the D. A. R., and she consigned the cap to the Museum in memory of her Snyder-Quaintance forebears.

Mrs. Arthur Alexander McCorkle, nee Tesora Fendall Thurman, was born near Charlottesville, Va., in sight of Monticello. On her father's side she was descended from Confederate Veteran Theodore Lindsey Thurman, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, three times wounded during the War Between the States.

The veteran was the son of Elisha Henderson Thurman, of the War of 1812, in whose memory a tablet has recently been erected near his home by United States Daughters of 1812. Farther back was Ensign Thomas Washer, member of the First Burgesses. A monument with their names stands at Jamestown, Va. Having landed in 1606, he was one of the first families of Virginia.

## Crossnore School

*(Continued from page 396)*

as much out of you in every way as I do my own son. Now you can help me show I'm right."

Many other instances of rebuilt lives, physically, mentally and spiritually, might be cited from the great work accomplished by the Sloops at Crossnore. That the community now appreciates their results is evidenced by the fact that one dying mother bequeathed three children to Crossnore.

The spirit of the institution is apparent at the teacherage, with its sign: "The Undertaker's Office—We Undertake Anything"; and at the second-hand shop, with its sign: "You send 'em—We mend 'em."

Crossnore stands for faith and courage, in the future as in the past. Any contribution towards its work is money well spent for character and citizenship. Frequently Mrs. Sloop has not known where the next dollar was coming from, and often she has had to incur debts, but she has carried on optimistically as business manager without salary or thought of personal reward or award, devoted to her home mission work of developing the untapped human resources and improving the lot of the handicapped and needy residents of her scattered mountain region.

# Truxtun-Decatur Naval Museum

## of The Naval Historical Foundation

THE Naval Historical Foundation was established something over a quarter of a century ago, and under the inspiration and guidance of devoted officers and with the support of highminded and generous individuals has had a gradual and steady growth. The purpose of this Foundation is to stimulate interest in and understanding of American sea power, both naval and merchant marine, through an educational and inspirational approach. This involves the diffusion of knowledge relating to American history in such a way as to clarify its significance, to perpetuate tradition and to foster patriotism. The Foundation further endeavors to preserve and disseminate information relating to maritime sciences, technology, and graphic arts and to collect and preserve pertinent manuscripts, pictures, books and other objects.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Truxtun Beale, who made available the carriage house of the historic Stephen Decatur mansion in Washington for a period of fifty years, the Foundation was enabled to open the Truxtun-Decatur Naval Museum in these premises. This small museum can display at one time only a fraction of the things which the Foundation has accumulated. Therefore, it is necessary to rotate the exhibits and cover certain periods or certain activities.

Since its opening on May 18, 1950, three exhibits have been presented—the first pertaining to the Navy in the period of the Barbary Wars, on the subject of the two men for whom the Museum is named, Commodores Thomas Truxtun and Stephen Decatur and the Navy of their time; the

second, an exhibition of ship models; and the third, an exhibit depicting the activities and the development of the United States Marine Corps, commemorating the 175th anniversary of a great military organization.

On February 11th the fourth exhibition was opened to the public, after a gala Preview to the Members of the Foundation on the evening of the 19th. This exhibit, SEA POWER AND EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY, depicted pictorially the influence of sea power upon early American history, principally through selections from the *Eberstadt Collection* of maritime prints by noted European engravers of the 16th to the 19th centuries. In addition, there were representations concerning operational features of sea power's worldwide drama during the era of early American history. This show was scheduled to run until April 29, 1951.

On May 8, 1951, the fifth exhibition will open, to honor Naval Aviation, commemorating its fortieth anniversary on that date.

The Museum has already proved popular, and is becoming increasingly so because of its uniqueness in changing its exhibits about four times a year to cover the many aspects of sea power, not only the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Merchant Marine but related subjects—shipbuilding, yachting, exploration, foreign trade, and the like.

The hours of the Museum are: Tuesdays through Fridays, 12 noon to 5:30 p. m.; Saturdays, 10:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; Sundays, 1:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.; Mondays, closed. Admission free.

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"I do not see why a judge should be ashamed that he prays for divine guidance and for strength to do his duty. . . . I did the most sincere and the most fervent praying that I have ever done. . . . I sought strength from the one source that never fails. . . . If ever a man felt the presence of someone beside him, strengthening his will and giving him aid and comfort, I certainly did. . . . It is not we who pull the strings; we are not the masters, but the servants of our Master's will; and it is well that we should know it to be so."—From an article in *The Living Church* by Judge Harold R. Medina explaining his self-control in the trial of the eleven Communists.

## Book Reviews

**BENNETT'S WELCOME**, by Inglis Fletcher. 451 pages. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis and New York. \$3.50.

Historical novels such as this provide much historical information and patriotic inspiration. Even though the main characters are fictional, their names were taken from old records, and Oliver Cromwell, King Charles II and Sir William Berkeley are among the historical personages portrayed during one of the most exciting periods in English and American annals.

This book is one of a Carolina series by the author depicting Colonial and Revolutionary cycles. In chronological order they are *Roanoke Hundred*, 1585; *Bennett's Welcome*, 1651; *Men of Albemarle*, 1710; *Lusty Wind for Carolina*, 1720; *Raleigh's Eden* and *Toil of the Brave*, the American Revolution. Before concentrating on Virginia and her ancestors' State and now her own homeland of North Carolina, Mrs. Fletcher wrote *The White Leopard*, a Tale of the African Bush, and *Red Jasmine*, a Novel of Africa.

Dedicating her latest volume "to these early colonists and their worthy descendants, who live today in the freedom their ancestors won," the writer shows graphically just how the pioneers lived and fought to win the freedoms enjoyed today by their descendants. Under her magic pen, history lives and breathes, sparkling with fictional plot but centered on true and accurate historical background settings.

With the clash of armies in the Old World between Cromwell and "Bonnie Prince Charlie," the story opens interestingly through the experiences of Richard Monington, Lord of Coddington Manor, who through streaks of misfortune after the defeat of his King at Worcester comes to

the New World as an indentured servant.

The conflict between Cavalier and Roundhead is continued on the James River in Virginia. With intense suspense the drama moves, Puritans against Royalists, old aristocracies against new freedoms. Liberty in the New World brings a new pride in the land, in the undeveloped soils and virgin forests, in American liberty and progress.

Romance of old love adds a stirring appeal, with the final triumph of a more steadfast and loyal devotion for a younger and more worthy English lass. With it are told the stories of the people themselves who lived in Virginia during the Cromwellian era, hitherto neglected by American novelists. From Jamestown the trek southward by colonists is pictured, to lands and waters near Roanoke Island, early scene of the first temporary English settlements in America.

"These were fine substantial people, men and women of integrity, resolute and forthright," the author writes in her Introduction. "They had no thought of heroic deeds, but they had the moral stamina that builds nations. They went about the business of cutting fields from forest, planting and harvesting; trading with their neighbors and the Old World. They lived frugally in the beginning, always striving to better their condition and the condition of their children, building a New World in the pattern and freedoms of the Old."

Mrs. Fletcher joined the D. A. R. many years ago. She became an Organizing Member and first Historian of the Edenton Tea Party Chapter at Edenton, N. C., in 1948. She still serves that Chapter as its Historian. In her D. A. R. work and in her historical writings she carries out all three objectives of our National Society—historical, educational and patriotic.

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"Books are the food of youth, the delight of old age; the ornament of prosperity, the refuge and comfort of adversity; a delight at home and no hindrance abroad; companions at night, in travel, in the country."—*Cicero*

# The D. A. R. Serves Americanism Overseas

BY NELSON T. JOHNSON

*Former Ambassador to China (1929-41)*

**A**MERICAN CITIZENS have taken one of their most respected organizations with them into far places.

There are two Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Hawaii, and one in China, both scenes of earliest American overseas enterprise—whalers in Hawaii and sellers in China of furs from the mouth of the Columbia River and ginseng from the forests of the Appalachians.

There are two Chapters in France, the ally of our Revolution, where Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jefferson so ably represented the newly established American Republic.

There is a Chapter in England where the descendants of those who revolted against England's despotic rule now carry on the traditional family relationships.

Chapters in the Philippines and in Cuba serve as permanent reminders of American good faith in the treatment of peoples seeking their own independence. Other Chapters carry the American tradition of orderly living and the processes of citizenship to Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Italy, and Alaska.

Twelve Chapters in all in these distant places keep strong the link that connects Americans of today with the ideals that inspired the leaders who fought for and founded their Nation. The Daughters of the American Revolution may take a just pride in the continued existence of these outposts of their patriotic American mission which annually return to Headquarters and, by their visible representation at the annual meetings, report their year's activities.

The Overseas Chapters of the D. A. R. have been increasingly active during these years of world crisis: first, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Hollis Wilbur, former Regent of the China Chapter, and, more recently, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Robert Moseley, founder and former Regent of the London Chapter. Each year at the annual Continental Congress of the

Daughters representatives of these twelve Overseas Chapters remind Congress, by their presence and the content of their reports, that the light of Americanism is being faithfully and carefully tended by the Daughters wherever they reside.

To the Hawaiian Chapter belongs the honor of being the oldest of these overseas branches of the D. A. R., having been established in 1897—over a half-century ago. Ten years later a Chapter was established in Cuba in 1907 and this was followed by the Chapter in the Philippines in 1913. In France Mrs. Hoover Hanger established the Benjamin Franklin Chapter in 1923. If space permitted, one could go on indefinitely naming the outstanding women who have worked with and for each Chapter.

These Chapters account for a total overseas membership of about 500 before World War II, all of them notable for their staunch and untiring support of the traditions and ideals of the D. A. R. and of America.

Never in the history of the D. A. R. has it been so important as it is now that these Overseas Chapters be encouraged, nurtured and supported. World War II worked great hardships on many of the Chapters, dispersing their members in all directions. Continued unsettled conditions in the world have forced many members to leave their homes overseas and return to the United States.

In every land democratic ideals and the principles that our ancestors labored to establish are under attack by those who would subject mankind to the forms of despotic exploitation against which they revolted to build here on this continent for themselves and for their descendants "a new order for the world."

It is reassuring to know that Americans have carried to these far distant places branches of this Society where they have united to keep lighted the fires of



patriotism and good citizenship where otherwise people might doubt. It is urged that members of these Overseas Chapters, wherever they may be, will do what they can to keep in touch with one another, meet together when they can, and thus continue their overseas identity so that when normal times return, Chapters can be reactivated in the land of their establishment and continue to carry forward the useful services to humane and American ideals that distinguished their Chapter activities in the past. Whether in the United States or abroad, the Daughters will find much to do when the strains of reestablishing normal living conditions beset society.

In lands where Chapters have been able to continue their work, as, for instance, in Puerto Rico, the Daughters hold meetings four times a year, coming from all over the Islands to the gatherings where they discuss the problems that face their neighbors and themselves.

A recent letter from Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, a D. A. R. member from Tennessee, assures Mrs. Moseley of her interest and belief that as soon as times are more normal, there will surely be a new Chapter established in Japan.

In 1948, "A Short History of the Units of the Daughters of the American Revolution Outside the United States of America" was written by Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller, founder in 1934 and Regent of the Rochambeau Chapter in France. She says in her foreword: "The Honor of our glorious Flag has been kept high by many American women who are now or who have been living outside their country but who have been, nevertheless, anxious to prove their patriotism and eager to be worthy by personal demonstration of the American ideals and principles of life. The far-reaching influence of the D. A. R. is incalculable. Whatever is written can never be as potent as the personal equation and the forming of the D. A. R. Chapters by patriotic American women in foreign countries has been the most excellent

propaganda for our country, its history and the American way of life."

A new history of these D. A. R. Overseas Chapters has been written by Mrs. George Curry, Past State Regent of Cuba. This was scheduled for publication in April.

In whatever community you find them, the Daughters constitute themselves a unifying group among resident Americans, serving as ambassadors of good will in the foreign community and promoters of any community activity that will support the good name of the United States of America.

Among projects which these Overseas Chapters have undertaken in the past and continue to be interested in is the support of schools for American children living in foreign lands whose parents cannot send them home to school. In such schools they also establish prizes that encourage the study of United States history and American ideals and citizenship.

The Daughters make it their concern to care for and periodically decorate the graves of American soldiers and sailors who have been buried in foreign lands far from their homes. They maintain scholarships which are awarded to worthy foreign students enabling them to come to the United States for study, and they have been active in raising funds for the use of the D. A. R. National Headquarters, such as the Building Fund.

In conclusion, the report of Mrs. Katherine Smoot Tuccimei, Regent and founder in 1930 of the Rome, Italy, Chapter, states the position of the overseas group: "The activities of the Overseas Chapters must necessarily be different from those of the Chapters at home. Our aim is, above all, to keep alive in the hearts of our members both love of and pride in the great Ideals and Principles upon which our country was founded and which form the basis of the institutions of its best citizens today, so that those of us who make our homes in a foreign land may reflect the pride of our heritage in worthy living and be faithful descendants of a glorious country."

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While Mrs. Joseph W. Chase, of Alton, Ill., now her Chapter's Magazine Chairman, was teaching during the war shortage of teachers, a student asked her: "What does D. A. R. stand for?" She replied, "Daughters of the American Revolution." The pupil said, "I have a cousin who belongs to the G. A. R. That must mean the Granddaughters of the American Revolution."

# National Defense

BY KATHERINE G. (MRS. BRUCE D.) REYNOLDS  
*National Chairman*

AND FRANCES B. (MRS. JAMES C.) LUCAS  
*Executive Secretary*

## NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

### DANGERS AHEAD! FACE THEM

I HAVE HAD people who are not members of the Daughters of the American Revolution ask just what is the work of our National Defense Committee, and some of our own members at times confuse the work of this Committee with that of others closely related, such as the Correct Use of the Flag, Americanism, and Good Citizenship Pilgrimage.

The work of this Committee deals more with the protection of the principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights. It works to expose attempts to weaken the principles upon which our country was founded; to alert our citizens to the flaws in World Government arguments and to the continued menace of Communism, especially from within our midst.

It promotes the Good Citizenship Medal Project and the awarding of Good Citizenship Medals, as an answer to the threat of un-American influence in our schools. This project is splendid, and it is encouraging to note the increase in the number of medals on order through the National Defense office. If you have not sponsored the Good Citizenship Medal Project, do so. It is most satisfying work.

We urge all members to vote, regardless of your political affiliations. Vote in your local, state and national primaries and elections. If American citizens can risk their lives in military service, surely we should do our part to uphold constitutional government at home.

We now have a gigantic Civil Defense program to tackle, mainly through out local Civil Defense Councils. Find out from them just what work there is for you

to do. This program is considered necessary; we dare not risk being unprepared to meet the danger of a possible attack. Yet, it is hoped that no UNNECESSARY expenses will be incurred. Each State must decide what needs to be done there, but vast powers have been vested in the hands of the Civil Defense Director. The Governors of the States must be cautious to protect the rights of the citizens—that they be encroached upon to the smallest possible degree.

Why is it necessary to have these huge Civil Defense and National Defense programs? The answer is given in one word: Communism. What is Communism? It is revolutionary socialism. It would change all government, by force if necessary, in order to set up a ruthless world dictatorship.

Let us look a while at its workings. The Politburo exercises absolute power over Soviet Russia. It is composed of ten members plus four alternates, who meet and work in the Kremlin. They determine strategy and control the agents, channels and movements of the fifth columns which have penetrated every important nation on the face of the globe. They are the center of authority for almost one-third of the earth's population. No group in history ever exercised such might. But, wherever we have shown our determination to resist further encroachments, Russia has stopped short. It would seem, then, that we need great military strength so that Russia will understand not to step "over the line."

However, we are not in a shooting war with Russia, and Congress should not be intimidated into relinquishing its rights to raise troops. At Brussels, in December,

1950, agreements were reached with representatives from other North Atlantic Treaty nations which were not referred to Congress. Newspaper reports stated that we were to furnish troops to form part of a more or less permanent international European army. Have we not been warned sufficiently against secret agreements by the harmful results of Yalta, Teheran, and Potsdam? Must Congress submit to another secret agreement engineered by the Executive Branch of our Government? Isn't Congress right in demanding to be told what commitments were made before authorizing unnumbered troops to be used for that purpose? That was the reason for the Wherry Resolution. We must not endanger our own Constitutional guarantees and provisions while spending and fighting to give protection to others.

Abraham Lincoln warned: "If this nation ever is destroyed, it will not be from without, but from within." One group playing into the hands of dictatorship is the World Government group, composed of somewhere between 30 and 40 differing World Government organizations. These are not Communists, but they would scuttle the powers of our Constitution by subordinating it to a World Government Constitution. It would not work. It would be too unwieldy and would bring about dictatorship, as it definitely depends upon international police power to enforce this supposedly peaceful form of government. Rebellions within this monster-sized political set-up would arise, ending in chaos.

The United States is the only world power now financially solvent. We would pay the bills. A fair basis for representation has not been devised; if on population, we have approximately  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the world's population; our liberties would disappear. Christianity itself would be at a distinct disadvantage. A large majority of the people in this all-embracing government would be either non-Christian or anti-Christian. What would this lead to?

The Daughters of the American Revolution have done splendid work in leading the fight to rescind World Government Resolutions. Little more than a year ago there were twenty-three States carrying these resolutions; as of March 19, there were only nine.

The International Socialists also are working to bring about a World Govern-

ment based on Socialism. They are the outgrowth of the Fabians—those English and European Socialists who would create world socialism by changing the laws so slyly as to produce, through the total numerous changes, a world socialist government. Either the Socialist form or the Russian form ultimately will lead to world dictatorship, depending upon armed force.

What of our own Government? The International Socialists were at work during World War II, and most effectively. Why were our forces held back while the Russian forces were given time to catch up with us and take Berlin and most of Germany? That decision is the root of the Soviet threat to Europe today. What of the Morgenthau Plan? Robert E. Sherwood quotes Mr. Roosevelt as saying, shortly before his death, that he had "yielded to the importunities of an old and loyal friend when he affixed his initials to the document." Who was that friend? This dismantling of Germany, for the benefit of Russia, as of last October, was still in process, though Congress largely opposed it. Who are the forces within our Government who flaunt the wishes of Congress?

The Executive Branch is supposed to carry out the wishes of Congress, but these wishes have been nullified upon numerous occasions. Authorized aid to Nationalist China was delayed beyond effectiveness. Congress ordered the construction of a super airplane carrier. After several million dollars had been spent on its construction it was scrapped by an executive order. Now another super carrier is ordered to be built! We need unity in our Government, and Congress can render no better service to the American people than to expose these internationalists. When this is done, confidence will be restored to our citizens.

We must stand united and strong in facing Russia. But we will not have the necessary unity if the President continues to let this mysterious coterie of Internationalists influence his demands. We will not be able to mobilize for military might and at the same time assume the costs of increased socialization. Yet the President called for increased Social Security Insurance; increased unemployment compensation; extension of free medical care; and



extension of Federal aid to elementary schools. The President said we must have *rigid* economy in non-defense expenditures; yet in the same breath he urged the extravagance of socialization in this country, and aid to all backward countries everywhere. Is it possible that Mr. Truman is listening to an "old and loyal friend"?

Let us take a look at Federal Aid to Education. At the White House Mid-Century Conference of Children and Youth, under the direction of Mr. Oscar Ewing, one of America's strongest advocates of socialized medicine, resolutions were adopted calling for Federal Aid to Education, Federal control of that aid, and anti-segregation where that aid was given. I wonder if this will wake up those day-dreamers who have been claiming that Federal aid would not mean Federal control!

The American people have become alert to the dangers of Communism and to the fact that World Government would mean World Socialism, thus paving the way for Russia to take over World Dictatorship. So the International Socialists have hit upon another method. They are working through the United Nations Charter, which has a treaty status. Through its various agencies an attempt to control the United States is being made. The Genocide Convention, if signed by the U. S. Congress, will take precedence over our Constitution. Under it aliens could come and go as they see fit. Our immigration laws would be useless. And it all would be accomplished under the Constitution of the United States.

Article VI, Par. 2, provides that the Constitution, the laws made under it, and treaties shall be the supreme law of the land. A California District Court of Appeals, Second District, Division 2, on April 24, 1950, ruled that "the Charter of the United Nations, upon ratification by the Senate, became the supreme law of the land." Congress had better pass a law—an amendment to the Constitution if necessary—stating that no treaty shall be entered into by the Senate unless the treaties contain reservations, or saving clauses, that state unmistakably that our Constitution and our State and National laws shall prevail in case of conflict with the terms of the treaty. This stand was taken by the American Coalition last November.

We must do all we can to hasten remobilization; to prepare for Civil Defense; to work for America First, but an America cooperating with like-minded nations. We must remember, at the same time, that we are custodians of the greatest Constitution any nation ever had, and guard it zealously. There are things dearer than peace: the preservation of our Republic and its Constitution, of our personal freedom are much dearer, much more important.

Katharine G. Reynolds

### FREE STATE FREE AGAIN

To the Daughters of Maryland, our State Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. G. Ray Helm, and to the State Regent, Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave, who personally testified against the World Government Resolution at the hearings in Annapolis, our sincere congratulations and commendations.

To the Daughters of the Chevy Chase Chapter who, with permission of the State Chairman of National Defense and under the alert supervision of Mrs. Robert A. Boyd and Mrs. A. Lothrop Luttrell, sent at their own expense material to legislators, to Chapter Chairmen and talked with the Judiciary Committee members personally.

Cooperating with Captain (Navy) Franz O. Willenbacher, two meetings were arranged. Your Executive Secretary gave literature to representatives of thirty other organizations who testified against World Government. The list included a Presbyterian Minister, the Sojourners, American Legion, Retired Officers, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion Auxiliary, a University of Maryland History Professor, Reserve Officers, and many others, all residents of the State of Maryland whose patriotic service has again freed the Free State.

### KENTUCKY—CONGRATULATIONS

Telegram from our alert State Chairman, Mrs. John Stallings: "The Fifty-fifth Annual State Conference, Kentucky Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in regular session is happy to inform the National Society that the Kentucky State Legislature in special session, March 7 and 8, 1951, rescinded the Humber Resolution passed in 1950, favoring World Government." Signed: Mrs. Carroll P. Price,

State Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Ruth C. Stallings, State Chairman, National Defense.

How fitting and proper that this rescinding action should take place while the Daughters were holding their State Conference. We pioneered the fight against World Government, and the Kentucky Daughters have proved that these Resolutions can be rescinded in record time. This was the ONLY resolution passed FOR World Government in the year 1950. Congratulations, Daughters of Kentucky, for your victory.

To Mrs. Walter C. Anderson, of the Captain John McKinley Chapter, for her splendid reports on the status of World Government in Kentucky, for clippings sent and for her praise of the other patriotic societies and men's groups who testified against this insidious danger, including the Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of Colonial Wars, Daughters of American Colonies, United States Daughters of 1812, Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century, Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Colonial Dames, Chapter 9, and many others.

#### COMMENDATIONS

Mrs. Robert T. Weatherill, Chapter Chairman, Ann Whitall Chapter, New Jersey, for her splendid coverage of National Defense. How delighted we were with this sentence in her letter: "... The weekly meetings of the National Defense Committee are proving of great value, several visitors reporting their husbands sat up late reading the pamphlets the women took home from our meetings."

This Committee applauds inviting visitors, particularly when subjects such as Genocide are under discussion. Our praise for your resolution AGAINST Genocide and other treaties which supersede the laws of our United States. Under the alert supervision of your Chairman and members of the Ann Whitall Chapter, the precepts of National Defense are well guarded. Our gratitude to the Regent, Mrs. Elwood K. Gilbert, for making this time available.

Mrs. Philip White, State Chairman, National Defense, New Hampshire, for her valiant fight against World Government and for her comprehensive letter to Chap-

ter Chairmen covering Civil Defense. "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." Never was a statement more pertinent than today.

Miss Verna Glascock, State Chairman, National Defense, Indiana, for this American message sent to ALL MEMBERS OF THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE: "Representing the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution, an organization of 6500 women, Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, Democrat and Republican, we respectfully urge your very careful consideration of the evils attendant upon the adoption of such a resolution (World Government) . . ." and enumerating those dangers.

Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, State Regent, Indiana, for her patriotic efforts in behalf of this Committee, and for endorsement of the above letter.

Mrs. Carlton R. Todd, State Regent, District of Columbia National Defense Committee, for her Radio Program, The Patriot's Hour. Mrs. Todd's personality is so vivid over the radio that she seems to be talking to you personally. One program on the Good Citizenship Medals, with Mrs. Howard Booher, Vice Chairman, and two of the students from one of the District High Schools, was most educational and patriotic. Gracious Mrs. Todd has sent her script to this office if other members wish to use it.

Mrs. Francis C. Wilson, State Chairman, National Defense, New Mexico, for having sent a ten-dollar check to this Committee in appreciation of the literature and posters we mailed to her for the State Conference. With our economy budget, we are extremely grateful!

The Westfield Chapter, New Jersey, for placing information in local papers concerning the imminent dangers of any form of World Government. Thank you, Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, for these clippings and for covering the precepts of National Defense comprehensively in the New Jersey State Bulletin.

The Hunterdon County Democrat, Flemington, New Jersey, newspaper for having printed the complete list of Ten Reasons Against World Government on February 22 for all subscribers to read. Thank you for rewarding the months spent reading prodigious material before the Executive Secretary compiled the list.

### UNESCO

Did you know that the United States Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is now sending out material for our school teachers to use? (Write to International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, for their list of publications.) Titles include: Education and Training of Teachers (Toward World Understanding); Human Rights (an International FEPC); In the Classroom with Children under 13 Years of Age; the United Nations and World Citizenship, and Some Suggestions on Teaching about the United Nations and Its Specialized Agencies (Toward World Understanding, No. 1). These pamphlets, paid for almost entirely by funds from the United States, will enlighten many to the source of our progressive, radical tendencies in textbooks.

For instance, we are advised that "Nationalism" and the teaching of "National Heroes" should be supplanted by teaching World Citizenship and heroes of the WORLD, not of our United States, and this advice is paid for with AMERICAN TAXES. It is the masses that count, not individual effort, according to these pamphlets.

The Red idea to level off the people to a common stratum should first be practiced by these impractical theorists. Let them try paying the doctor bill or rent for a less fortunate neighbor! Ask them to divide their wages with several families who live in a less desirable section of their home town! They advocate that this United States divide with her neighbors and "be humanitarian." Let them set the first example by living up to that advice! How they will scream that the other fellow should do it! But don't ever ask them to pay the rent or the doctor bill for any of the members of their family who are less fortunate. Their planning is for the other fellow's

money. Brotherhood is for you to practice, not for them to carry out.

### SUBVERSIVES

The same is true of these "intellectual" pinks who condescendingly look down their noses at American capitalists. Our taxes, our free enterprise system, and our Armed Forces (90% of the troops are STILL AMERICAN BOYS AND MEN TEN MONTHS LATER. 55,000 CASUALTIES ARE OURS) are shouldering the DEATH IN BATTLE and the DEBT, so why not just send these people to Russia? They can reform all they want to over there since they are advocating Socialism, Marxism, and helping Stalin in his plan to conquer the world.

### NO WONDER

With men in Government or Atomic Research who have been appointed to guard the honor and secrets of our country, to guide our foreign policy, and to make agreements with other nations being investigated each day for having given information to Communist Russia, is it any wonder our young men are accepting bribes in sports? The example set by these men whose faces peer at one each night and morning from our newspapers is shameful.

Don't blame the youngsters! Go after the men who offer the bribes; put traitors out of office, and start teaching the principles of American Honor, Tradition, Patriotism, and laud a few AMERICAN HEROES for having kept this country free. And—give your children the SECURITY of FIRM but tolerant discipline. Let your child KNOW that if he breaks the rules he will be punished. Carry it through. Many combat fatigue cases in World War II were the result of too much leniency by parents, and their children could not accept discipline without adverse nervous reaction.

CHILDREN MUST HAVE THE SECURITY OF DISCIPLINE TO BE ABLE TO ADJUST TO THE REVERSES EACH OF US MUST ACCEPT IN ADULT LIFE.

Frances B. Lucas.

# Parliamentary Procedure

BY NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

*National Parliamentarian*

**QUESTION.** Must all Chapter Officers reside in the County where the Chapter is located?

**ANSWER.** There is nothing in the By-Laws of the National Society, Article IX, "Chapters," stating that they must. Of course, it is well for them to live in the same County or community, if possible, but there certainly should not be a law saying they must. In large Chapters the membership is often scattered over several Counties. In Article X, "States," Section 4, it is very emphatically stated as follows: "No State Regent, or State Vice Regent shall be elected who is not an actual resident of the State she represents, except in a country geographically outside," etc. This ruling for States is probably what you have in mind, but the National Society does not restrict the residence of Chapter Officers. Of course, officers should not be elected who do live so far away that they cannot attend meetings, and the Chapter should take this into consideration when the officers are elected.

**QUESTION.** Our Chapter revised its By-Laws recently, using the model in the Handbook as a guide, inserting the last sentence of Article VI, Section 8, regarding the Registrar charging \$1.00 for making copies of members' papers. But some of our members are refusing to pay this fee for a copy of their papers when transferring, saying that the office of the Registrar General does not make a charge for this service. Can you tell us if this is true?

**ANSWER.** The office of the Registrar General makes a charge of \$1.00 for a member's application papers. The same fee is required for copies of applications of dropped, resigned and deceased members, should anybody request a copy. When the new edition of the Handbook is off the press, your Parliamentarian hopes each Chapter Regent will urge her members to purchase a copy, as so much valuable information is contained in the book that no member can afford to be without a copy. The price is very reasonable.

**QUESTION.** Are Honorary Chapter Officers exempt from dues?

**ANSWER.** No, they pay the same National, State and Chapter dues as any other member.

**QUESTION.** May a member who was at one time Regent of a Chapter but transferred to another Chapter be elected Honorary Regent of the Chapter to which she was transferred?

**ANSWER.** No. To be elected an Honorary Regent of a Chapter, the member must have been a Regent of that particular Chapter. Just because she was a Regent of the Chapter from which she transferred does not make her eligible to be elected an Honorary Regent of the Chapter to which she transferred.

**QUESTION.** When a member transfers to another Chapter may she have her original application blanks and her original supplementals to take with her?

**ANSWER.** No. These papers remain in the files of the Chapter she joined first, regardless of how many times she might be transferred. Of course, she may obtain copies of her application papers and her supplementals by paying the Chapter Registrar \$1.00 for each copy made. By the way, many of you when writing about your application blanks, speak of them as your "Ancestral Blanks," which is incorrect, as they are application blanks.

**QUESTION:** Is it a good policy to include in the Chapter By-Laws that before a member may become a candidate for the office of Regent she must have held the offices of Registrar and Treasurer?

**ANSWER.** No. Such qualifications for eligibility for the office of Regent should not be placed upon any member. While these above-mentioned offices do give more opportunity for learning about the work of our Society than any others, having to be elected to these offices should not be a requirement for becoming a candidate for the office of Regent. Neither should State Organizations have such a rule in their By-Laws.

*(Continued on page 433)*



# National Committees

## Membership Committee

FROM the last part of the report made by Mrs. G. C. Bowden, State Chairman of the Membership Committee, at the State Council meeting in March at Indianapolis, is taken the following:

We hear the birds singing, see the trees and shrubs budding and neighbors clearing their yards and gardens. Spring surely is coming our way, so I thought we would plant a garden, "A D. A. R. Garden."

First, we must patiently prepare the ground. Begin by planting four rows of P's: Patriotism, Presence at meetings, Promptness, Preparation. Next to these plant three rows of Squash—(use big Seeds): Squash resignations, Squash Chapter criticism, Squash indifference.

Now four rows of Lettuce—Let Us be loyal, Let Us be informed, Let Us be true

Americans, Let Us support all our work. No garden would be complete without Turnips, so TURN UP with some new ancestors, TURN UP family trees with lots of branches, TURN UP with a smile and determination to increase your Membership.

Give this garden a border, its rows should be few,  
But beautiful flowers, all red, white and blue.

When summer is past and gardening is done,  
Gathering in the harvest should be lots of fun.

Now, just cherish this garden and tend it with care

Then only good members will choose to grow there.

## CLINE MEMORIAL

Unique in its private erection and dedication "to all who gave their services to humanity and their country in war and peace," a granite monument has been erected recently in the new Marlborough Cemetery in the Delaware dam area of Ohio by Arlington Cline, 83, of near Waldo, Ohio.

"I always admired the fellows who went away to fight for their country and when I got older my wife and I began to talk about erecting a memorial to them," Mr.

Cline explains. "When I was 18 years of age my hearing started to fail and because of that I had to stay home and could never be a soldier. I saw that there were others who did good, too, so I made the inscription to take in all of them, 'For Duty Well Done'."

His wife died suddenly June 21, 1947, and is buried near the memorial she helped design. Her ancestors included Daniel Boone and she was also connected with the family of Gen. John Stark and Mollie Stark of Revolutionary War fame.

Mr. Cline's great-great-grandfather, Conrad Cline, was at Valley Forge, also was with Washington in the Battle of Trenton.

The picture of the monument donated by Mr. Cline shows Everett Rawlins, World War II veteran, and W. G. Lehner, World War I veteran.

The memorial of Blue Barre, Vermont, granite, seven feet high, was dedicated May 30, 1950, by the American Legion, with music by the Ashley High School Girls' Band. It is believed to be the first memorial of its kind in Ohio, possibly in the nation.





# State Activities

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**T**HE Radio and Television Committee of the District of Columbia, on January 23, commenced a new series of Radio Broadcasts known as "The Patriot's Hour," over WWDC, an independent station of Washington, joining the Mutual Network on March 11. Mr. Norman Reed, the Program Director of WWDC, suggested that the first program should give an outline of the work of our Society to promote patriotism and good citizenship.

Our President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, graciously consented to speak on "National Defense," and, with Mrs. James D. Skinner, State Regent of the District, told about our educational, historical and patriotic projects. (The Filing and Lending Bureau has copies of the script.)

On February 8 Mr. Reed addressed the Radio Committee on "The Future of Radio, the Place of Organizations in Radio, and Slips that Pass in the Mike." He also urged the Society to do more "advertising," in order to better acquaint the general public with the constructive, important and worthwhile work of the D. A. R. He closed his remarks with the following poem, composed by him for the occasion.

"There was a man once upon a time  
Who could never speak except in rhyme.  
He couldn't voice his fondest wish,  
Or even order soup or fish,  
Or tell someone the time of day,  
In fact have anything to say,  
Without he put his thoughts in verse.  
The habit really was a curse.  
Now, I am not like that old man,

I'm not what you'd call a rhyming fan,  
But I did jot down a couple of thoughts  
And if they happen to rhyme, there's no  
extra cost.

No matter if you look both near and far,  
You can't find a finer organization than  
the D. A. R.,

For if any group has upheld our Constitu-  
tion,  
It's the Daughters of the American Revolu-  
tion.

I only wish that we had, today,  
More Societies like yours throughout the  
U. S. A.

And when I had the invitation from Miss  
Phebe Stine

It was one that I really could not decline.  
The D. A. R. has an outstanding reputation,  
One that extends throughout the Nation,  
For developing a wider appreciation,  
Of everyone's duty and obligation  
To uphold the principles of our Inde-  
pendence Declaration.

Your aims and accomplishments are an  
inspiration,  
You truly deserve our congratulation and  
highest commendation.

I hope the future successes of your or-  
ganization  
Will exceed your fondest expectation.  
And that's the end of my oration."

The second broadcast on February 13 told about the Good Citizenship Medals and the contest held by the National Defense Committee. Blanche White and Will Donald Wright, winners from Anacostia High School, were presented over the air.

Phebe Stine, *State Chairman*  
*Radio and Television Committee.*

## TOUR OF ALEXANDRIA HOMES AND GARDENS

The twelfth annual tour of old houses and fine gardens in Alexandria, Va., "George Washington's Home Town," is scheduled for Saturday, May 5, by the Alexandria Association. Sixteen Eighteenth Century houses and gardens will be open from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M., for the benefit of Association restoration projects.

Houses and gardens closely associated with the life of General Washington, his friends George William Fairfax, Dr. Brown, Dr. Craik and the Lees are among those to be shown.

Visitors may begin the tour at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goodale, the boyhood home of Robert E. Lee, 607 Oronoco Street. All the houses are within short distances. Tickets, \$2.50 each, may be obtained in advance or on the day at the George Mason Hotel.

## With the Chapters

**Tioga Point** (Athens, Pa.). Tioga Point Chapter observed its 50th anniversary October 7 with a Golden Jubilee luncheon in Athens Presbyterian Church parlor, with nearly 100 members and guests. The theme was carried out in table decorations, individual corsages of yellow pompons, and the program's cover and pages printed in gold.

Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent, spoke on the Crusade for Freedom. She touched on various ideals and projects of the National Society, and told of the Headquarters in Washington, so far as known the only block of buildings in the world owned and operated by women. She said the organization is vitally interested in legislation. Speaking of immigration, she declared the 1924 quotas should be rigidly enforced. "Protect Americanism in everyday life," she urged. "The best way to do it is to say and practice, 'My Heart Is in America, America Is in My Heart. I Am An American'."

The last portrait of Mrs. Maurice, Chapter Founder, was displayed on a satin-covered table. A memorial marker presented by the Chapter will be placed on her grave.

Mrs. Judson Kast, Regent, welcomed the group and introduced guests. Miss Judith Wilkinson Maurice, granddaughter of a charter member and greatgranddaughter of the founder, Miss Margaret Maurice, daughter of the founder, and Miss Marian Maurice, eldest daughter of the founder, who is a Past Regent, were present.

Miss Marian Maurice spoke on "Journey Through the Years with Tioga Point Chapter." Mrs. David R. Smith, of Towanda, State Officer, gave a toast to the Chapter's Past and Future. Dr. Elsie Murray, only charter member present, described the Chapter Room in the museum and Chapter events in conjunction with the museum. Music of Long Ago was presented by Mrs. Kenneth Hufford, vocalist, in dress of 50 years ago, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Edward Segar.

Blanche Sheeler Davis  
(Mrs. James A.)

*Chairman, Press Relations*

**Sarah Treat Prudden** (Jackson, Mich.). Faithfully representing Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter, for many years the Americanism Committee has participated in ceremonies at Naturalization Court whenever groups receive their citizenship papers. A friendly hand of welcome is offered, with the gift of a small silk flag, a copy of the Flag Code and the Constitution of the United States.



The picture shows little Miss Frances VanDeCarr, age six, youngest person ever to be naturalized in this district, receiving her citizenship papers from Judge John Simpson (husband of a Chapter Member), while three Daughters wait to welcome her with the others being naturalized that day.

Other activities of the Committee include talks to other groups on Americanism; distribution of Flag Codes; and an active participation in "I Am An American Day", furnishing the Program Chairman and a number of other workers. Groups displaying the United Nations flag have been supplied with Flag Codes, and in several instances have been personally interviewed with a friendly warning of the dangers involved.

Outstanding among Chapter programs was a guest night dinner in November, with Dr. John S. DeTar of Milan, representative of the Michigan State Medical Society, addressing the group on "Socialized Medicine, Do We Really Want It?" Other programs included a visit in October from our State First Vice Regent, Mrs. John A. Cook; an American Music Program in February; a Mother and Daughter Tea in

March, with thirteen Good Citizenship Pilgrims from Jackson County as honor guests; and Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Corresponding Secretary General, our guest in April.

"Adoption" of an underprivileged girl by the Human Conservation Committee has stimulated much interest, and the girl will be helped through her Junior High and High School days.

Mrs. J. F. Haughey, *Regent*.

**Thomas McKissick** (Columbia, Tenn.). The Franklin D. Roosevelt Junior American Citizen Club, organized at Andrews School in Columbia last October by Mrs. Joseph L. Donoho, Regent of this Chapter, is really making a name for itself.



Besides giving a school program on Washington's Birthday, a Conservation program was given to our Chapter in March. A study of birdlife and forestry is included in the JAC work.

Prayer services are held each morning for our country, different students leading in the services. To hear the teacher tell just what this club means to the boys and girls and to hear them in their programs would be the greatest inspiration to any D. A. R. group. They are overflowing with patriotism. To look into their bright faces, one might see a George Washington or Abraham Lincoln.

We are so fortunate in having Miss Kathryn Park, Fifth-Grade teacher, who is a lovely woman and a deep and earnest Christian character, as their leader.

Starting out with 41 members, the club elected Ikie Corder as President; Mildred Segraves, First Vice President; Jimmie Lindsey, Second Vice President; Joy Lynn, Secretary; Anita Fortescue, Song Leader;

James Sampson, Color Bearer; and Eliur Crowell, David Kirk, Harvey Nicholson and Randell Rummage, Color Guards. The President has appointed Committees.

At each meeting "Love for Country and the Whole World" is stressed, with special emphasis on American Citizenship. Pan-American Day was observed in April. There will be a special Memorial Day program in May. The Flag Code will be studied on Flag Day in June. These programs are interspersed with radio talks, P. T. A. programs, Chapel exercises and Chapter programs.

Mrs. Joseph L. Donoho, *Regent*.

**General Henry Dearborn** (Chicago, Ill.) When General Henry Dearborn Chapter was organized in 1914, its Charter was stamped with the date of February 12. The double anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday and the founding of the Chapter has been celebrated each succeeding year at a picturesque event known as the "White Breakfast."

On February 10 this year 140 members and guests gathered at 11:30 A. M. in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel. Most of those present were gowned in white. White flowers and white lighted candles decorated the tables.

The White Breakfast is characterized also by the tinkling of small crystal bells which were presented to each original member by the founding Regent. The treasured souvenirs are brought to each party and rung at moments of applause.

The Regent, Mrs. Chester J. Wright, presided and the arrangements were in the capable hands of Mrs. Harry H. Sjolin, First Vice Regent and Social Chairman. After the processional of Chapter officers and honored guests, preceded by pages carrying the United States, State and Chapter flags, Brigadier-General William H. Wilbur, the speaker, discussed Lincoln's brand of Americanism in government. Beautiful music by the Aldrich-Berhalter Duo was enjoyed.

Among the guests from the Illinois State Board were Mrs. Ferdinand J. Friedli, State Regent; Mrs. Roy Allen Graham, State Chaplain; Mrs. Wendell C. Perry, State Recording Secretary; and Mrs. William J. Wilkings, State Librarian. The

Fourth Division Chairman, Mrs. Theo F. Eiszner, several State Chairmen and Fourth Division Regents were also present and introduced. Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Eiszner are members of our Chapter.

Three generations were represented in one family group and the Chapter has three sets of sisters, nine of mothers and daughters, and one mother and three daughters. At the end of this most delightful party all joined hands and sang "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." The Colors were then retired.

Mrs. Leo Meade  
*Corresponding Secretary*

**Monmouth** (Red Bank, N. J.). The Chapter gave a Gay Nineties party January 18 in Trinity Episcopal Church parish house, for the benefit of the Building Completion Fund.

Our guest speaker, Mrs. Thomas Earle Reeves, State Vice Regent, attired in an authentic black taffeta costume, gave an informative talk as New Jersey Chairman of the Building Completion Fund. We were pleased by the attendance of Mrs. Samuel Loveland, Vice Chairman of the Building Completion Fund, and many representatives of nearby chapters.

The atmosphere of the nineties was injected into the opening by the Regent, Mrs. Kenneth F. Dietz, and the presentation of Colors carried by the Flag Chairman, Mrs. Earle Joline, assisted by Mrs. Herbert Parkell, all of whom were dressed in costume.

Mrs. Charles Moeller, Chairman of

Juniors, introduced members of her group who sang popular songs of the period with comedy inflections and later gave dances of the nineties.

Members of the Mary Stillwell Society, C. A. R., sponsored by our Chapter, sang Stephen Foster songs with charm. Alice Dix sang two feature songs, accompanied by Mrs. Frank Allen. Mrs. J. Frank Weigand and Mrs. Everett Poling sang and played special selections. Our guest artist, Mrs. Ruby Gerkens, soloist, contributed a distinguished part of the program, accompanied by Mrs. Olive Wyckoff. Mrs. John Osborn, Music Chairman, led in assembly singing.

The Hostess Chairmen, Mrs. Paul Ryder, Mrs. Hugh Ryder, Mrs. Minor Tilton, and Miss Ruth Dibben created the decorations. A vase of wax flowers under a glass bowl and an antique fan adorned the speakers' table which was draped with a lace shawl. The tea table was decorated with candles surrounded by dolls dressed in 1890 costumes.

The entire proceeds from the admission of \$1 was donated to the Building Fund. Additional money will be realized from the sale of photographs taken at the party.

Mrs. Kenneth F. Dietz, *Regent*

**Mary Marshall** (Marshall, Mich.). Because it is the County Seat, the only Selective Service Board in Calhoun County, Mich., is located at Marshall (Pop. 5,678), although Battle Creek and Albion are in the same County and are considerably larger cities. Because Calhoun is one of



Monmouth Chapter Juniors: (left to right) Mrs. Thomas Morton, Mrs. Arthur Morris, Mrs. Lawrence Pick, Mrs. Earle Joline, Mrs. J. Spann Jeffers, Mrs. Herbert Parkell, Mrs. Charles Moeller, Mrs. Carlos Ordonez, Miss Sarah E. Stark, Mrs. Kenneth F. Dietz, Regent.





the most populous of Michigan's 85 Counties, its quotas of inductees into the armed forces are relatively large.

Our Selective Service Board (No. 13) conceived the idea of distributing certain useful articles to the boys at the time of their induction, and inquired whether our D. A. R. Chapter would be interested in making what they termed "Junior Duffle Bags," to contain such items as playing cards, ball-point fountain pens, postcards, towel, washcloth, chocolate bar, chewing gum, talcum powder, razor blades, soap, cigarettes, etc., articles selected by veterans, who knew what they lacked the first week or two they were in service. We could think of no more fitting project and it required no urging on my part to gather together a group of our members for a sewing bee. The picture shows us making the first 100 bags.

The khaki material was supplied by the Veteran's Counseling Service, as were the various articles, but now the American Legion has assumed this responsibility and, with the assistance of our local merchants, hope to add such items as toothbrush, toothpaste, needle and thread, etc. Many favorable reports have been received from the inductees, some saying they do not know what they would have done without these timely "first aids," while the service kits themselves will continue useful long after their contents are exhausted.

Marie W. (Mrs. Stowell C.) Stebbins  
*Regent*

**Santa Rosa** (Santa Rosa, Cal.). The twenty-fifth Birthday of the Santa Rosa Chapter was celebrated with a tea at the Saturday Afternoon Club on December 19. Honored guests were the Chapter's Charter Members: Mesdames Russell, Sweet, Clarke, Black, Meneray, Midgley, Forsyth, and the Misses Van Wormer and Helen and Aletha Hoag; and also Mrs. Edson C. Mer-

ritt, for her work in compiling the book, "Cemetery Records from Sonoma County 1846-1921."

Receiving the guests were Mrs. Edmund F. Hubbard, Regent, and the Charter Members. Mrs. Frank N. Russell, Organizing Regent, gave a brief outline of the early activities of the Chapter and then cut the Birthday Cake.

Mrs. Claude M. Anderson, State D. A. R. Librarian, presented Mrs. Merritt's book to the Santa Rosa Public Library, and expressed her pleasure at being able to place this record where it would be of benefit to local citizens.

Mrs. Hubbard called attention to the fact that the Cemetery Records were completed in 1940. The original was placed in the Library of the National Society, and four copies in California Libraries. No copy was retained in Sonoma County. At the suggestion of Miss Helen M. Bruner, State Chairman of Unbound Genealogical Records, three copies were recently completed, these being dedicated to the memory of Miss Pauline Whitney Olson, Mrs. Merritt's sister, who assisted in collecting the information and typed the first five copies. The binding for the three new copies was a gift to the Chapter from Mrs. James R. Edwards, Past Regent.

The Club House looked particularly festive with its lovely Christmas decorations and beautifully-appointed tea table. The Chapter was pleased to entertain D. A. R. members from Los Angeles, San Francisco and the Bay Area, as well as some 300 local guests.

Dorothy J. (Mrs. A. R., Jr.) Truslow  
*Press Relations Chairman*

**Mission Canyon** (Santa Barbara, Cal.). The Neighborhood Center at Los Angeles was the subject of a program at our Chapter luncheon meeting in January held at the home of Mrs. Elmer Whittaker, Past State Regent. The program was by Mrs. Bartholomew Clark, Chairman.

A settlement house in Boyle Heights is operated and entirely financed by the California State D. A. R. It was 17 years in one location until the D. A. R. bought a building and remodeled it to suit present needs.

"All young people from six to 16 are welcome, regardless of race, color, creed



or economic conditions," said Mrs. Clark. "Our work in this location is unique in that what we are doing is not done by any other organization. In the group are registered 225 to 230 children of various nationalities. There are recreation rooms for the boys and girls. Woodworking is taught the boys two evenings a week, and sewing, arts, crafts, and handiwork are taught the girls."

A compiled genealogy of the Allen family has been placed in the Hoover Library at Stanford University by Col. Benjamin Allen of the Military Order of World Wars. Colonel Allen is Historian General of Historical Archives of this important library. A former member of Mission Canyon Chapter, Mrs. Freeman P. Spinney, compiled this data while she was Regent of our Chapter.

Mrs. H. A. Foster, *Publicity Chairman*

**Great Bridge** (Norfolk, Va.). A dress which the wife of Col. Richard Blow of the Continental Army wore at a reception given at Annapolis in honor of George Washington en route to his inauguration was exhibited by its owner, Mrs. Allen M. Cook, at a meeting of this Chapter February 1 with Mrs. C. M. McCoy.

The dress was one of many articles, most of the Revolutionary period, displayed at the meeting. Mrs. Cook showed the cavalry saber of Colonel Blow. He fought at the Battle of Great Bridge.

The exhibit was arranged by Miss Mary Lou Langhorne. It included several articles from the Wilson family of Princess Anne County brought by Mrs. Robert W. Shultice. Among these were an apothecary's cup or bleeding bowl, a warming pan, and a tankard belonging to a Colonel Wilson who participated in the Battle of Great Bridge.

Mrs. Guy H. Burrage showed a ship's candle, constructed to remain upright when the ship rolled. Also shown was a porcelain jewel box believed to have been owned by Marie Antoinette and now owned by Mrs. Cadwallader Collins.

Mrs. R. Bryan Grinnan, Jr., contributed a portrait of Frances Bland Randolph Tucker (Mrs. St. George), mistress of the original Tucker House in Williamsburg, painted in 1780 by John Durand.

Mrs. Kirk Montague brought silver tongs, sugar shell and salt spoons, of the Revolutionary era from Albemarle County.

Miss Langhorne displayed an original address by William Langhorne in the House of Burgesses in 1798, in which he moved that Virginia doctors be licensed before practicing. She also showed a bedspread made by Langhorne's mother-in-law, Nancy Worthington Wilson, between 1779 and 1785. The spread's mate was used by Lafayette at Suffolk.

A tea followed the meeting. Associate hostesses were Mrs. Burrage, Miss Iola Craft and Mrs. C. E. Treacle.

Mrs. J. Rives Worsham, *Regent*

**Caswell-Nash and Colonel Polk** (Raleigh, N. C.). In an address to the Raleigh Chapters of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, Jennings Randolph, Vice President of Capital Airlines, warned that Americans must be awakened to the terrible truth that Communism threatens Christianity and Democracy in every part of the world.

At the annual joint banquet on February 22 Mr. Randolph, former Congressman from West Virginia, asserted that the time for compromise is over, if that course was ever the one to pursue with the Red rulership of Russia. The Kremlin's orders demanded, and direct today, the aggression into South Korea.

"With perverted propaganda and the power of armed might the Communists have set forth on a conquest which is aimed at control of all the earth. Let us look at the record as men and women who believe in personal freedom and the practice of Christian citizenship. Now, not later, is the time of testing. We pray that Stalin and his inner council will come to understand that the hour of futile argument is over and the hour of determined resistance has come!"

William T. Harding, president of the Raleigh Chapter, S. A. R., presided over the meeting. Mr. Randolph was introduced by William A. Parker, State President, S. A. R. Dr. Daniel T. Smithwick, Chapter Chaplain, delivered the invocation.

The American's Creed was led by Mrs. J. H. Hardison, Vice Regent, Caswell-Nash Chapter. The Pledge to the Flag was led by Mrs. Alvin S. Wingfield, Jr., Colonel Polk Chapter. Greetings from the State and National Societies were brought by

Mrs. Alma W. Davis, Past Vice President General. Mr. Parker delivered greetings from the State S. A. R.

Mrs. Ethel Casey of Raleigh sang several selections, accompanied by Mrs. Roy S. Caviness of the Colonel Polk Chapter. Over 100 members and guests attended.

Mabel Sherwood Birdseye (Mrs. M. B.),  
*Press Relations Chairman.*

**Adirondack** (Malone, N. Y.) celebrated its Golden Anniversary, with a luncheon meeting Saturday, February 10.

An attractive centerpiece of pine and gilded cones (the Pine and Cone being the Chapter emblem), in a golden bowl, graced the Speaker's table. Yellow daffodils were used on other tables. Corsages of pine and gilded cones were presented to members and guests present.

Adirondack Chapter was granted its Charter Feb. 9, 1901. There were 15 Charter members. Two of the three living Charter members were present. Corsages of yellow mums and talisman roses were given them. A large birthday cake, decorated in gold and white, was served with the dessert course. It was cut by the Regent.

Mrs. Gordon M. Roberts, Regent, presided in a gracious manner, and welcomed the members and guests.

Notes of Greetings were read from State Officers and Chapter Regents unable to attend on account of inclement weather. Out-of-town guests were Mrs. William Kingston, of Carthage, Past Regent; and Mrs. C. I. Allen of Massena, former member of Adirondack Chapter and Past Regent of Nihanawate Chapter.

Mrs. C. A. Massey, one of the Charter members, gave personal reminiscences of the organizing of the Chapter. Past Regents were introduced and spoke of their regimes.

Mrs. David Owen and Miss Dorothy Smith sang: "Oh, Lovely Night," "I Would That My Love," and "Erie Canal."

A resumé of the history and achievements of the Chapter was compiled and given by Mrs. H. I. Doud and Miss Marion Roberts. Chapter scrapbooks and yearbooks, for the fifty years, were on display.

Mrs. Helen Ives, a member, sang: "Were My Song With Wings," "Just Awearying for You," and the "Gypsy Love Song."

Adirondack Chapter has gone forward

steadily through the years, and hopes to continue for another fifty years, serving the Nation, State, and community in every way possible.

(Miss) Marion E. Roberts,  
*Press Relations Chairman.*

**Peter Forney** (Montgomery, Ala.) celebrated "Alabama Day," December 13 at the Woman's Club, with Mrs. Wesley C. Corson, Regent, presiding. The program, "Alabama on Parade," honoring distinguished Alabama men and women, was given by John Proctor Mills, of Montgomery, musician and poet, assisted by Ira Fred Watson, pianist, and Freeman Shelton, soloist.

Mr. Mills told interesting stories of his poems and compositions, beginning with "Childish Glee," for the piano during his teens, and closing with a sonnet, "Dedication," published in 1946. He presented each member present with an attractive copy of "The American's Creed," written in 1917 by Miss Toccoa Page Cozart, well-known Montgomery writer and teacher, as follows:

I believe in GOD, THE FATHER, THE BENEFICENT RULER, WHO has shaped the pleasant destinies of America.

I believe that even as individuals "climb by their dead selves to higher things," so it has been given to America to do. And, from the Mountain heights of LIBERTY, she is now waving THE TORCHLIGHT to other darkened and bewildered Nations.

I believe in visions, even as Jacob did. I believe that GOD hath planted a LADDER upon the blood-soaked earth, whose top reacheth unto HIM. It is THE LADDER of HOPE, of ASPIRATION, of INSPIRATION, of BROTHERLY LOVE, of SACRIFICE, and of ULTIMATE FRUITION.

I believe that though individual or nation be crucified at the foot of THE LADDER, yet, no sacrifice shall have been in vain. And, at last, "ALL NATIONS shall be drawn unto HIM," and their exceeding reward shall be "THE PEACE that passeth understanding." Amen, and Amen.

Other Alabamans honored were William Crawford Gorgas, Grover Hall, Sr., Helen Keller, Sidney Lanier and Nell Rankin.

A delightful afternoon tea was served.

Mrs. W. A. Estes, *Second Vice Regent.*



**Susan Carrington Clarke** (Meriden, Conn.). Displays emphasizing historical events and heroes have been prominent among this year's activities of Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter.

A very effective Lincoln's Birthday display was arranged at the Curtis Memorial Library through the cooperative efforts of the library and the Chapter. Mrs. Max Caplan, Chapter Registrar, provided an heirloom copy of the April 15, 1865, *New York Herald* announcing the death of Lincoln. The newspaper has been a cherished possession of Mrs. Caplan since her great-grandfather, Major John T. Faris, lived next door to the Lincolns in Springfield, Ill., before Lincoln went to Washington. Mrs. Caplan's "grandmother, Mary Newton Faris, remembered Lincoln from her girlhood and she spoke often of him because he was so kindly. She always admired Lincoln, and kept a lot of papers and things about him."

Suggestions for incorporating in the display books on American heritage, including books on Lincoln, were utilized by the library. Two pictures of Lincoln completed the very effective display here pictured.

The Chapter assisted the library in its Washington Birthday display by lending framed woven silk portraits of Washington and Lincoln, obtained at the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Celebration by Augustus M. Leach of Lyons, N. Y., grandfather of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Michael F. Mazzocchi.

A Washington's Birthday display at the Meriden High School was also provided by the Chapter. This included an 1830 history book with detailed description of Washington's death; an 1851 essay by Horace Greeley describing the delapidation and decay of Mount Vernon mansion and grounds; and the 1932 Washington's

Birthday 200-year memorial issue of ten denominations of stamps depicting Washington at various ages. To bring this display up to date, architects' sketches of the Washington Chapel and Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge were included.

Louise L. Mazzocchi, *Regent*.

**Mary Redmond** (Conneaut, O.). Meeting with Mrs. A. J. Whipple, to honor Washington's Birthday, our Chapter displayed pictures of George Washington, his family, and scenes connected with his life. A blue and white Colonial coverlet, spun and woven from wool and linen by Mrs. Whipple's great-grandmother, made a fitting background.

Mrs. Robert Marcy explained martial music of the period, chiefly by fife and drum. She played several examples on the piano, and memorial music composed for Washington's funeral.

Mrs. Belford Angle read a story by Cavanagh on Washington's boyhood. Mrs. M. M. Simons gave a paper on the life of Washington's mother, wife, and adopted granddaughter, Nellie Custis.

A map study of Washington's travels was presented by Mrs. George Snyder. During the French and Indian War era he came near Conneaut. Mrs. George Oeshier spoke on Washington's varied interests, as farming, commercial ventures, inventions, and promotion of canal systems.

Mrs. Whipple mentioned several little-known facts about his religious affiliations and incidents in his military and political career. She displayed a Purple Heart Award of Merit, which Washington made official in 1782 but gave to only three Continental soldiers. In 1932 it was re-instituted, and the medal shown belongs to a Conneaut veteran of World War II.

The exhibit and program were planned to stress the many activities of Washington and the numerous difficulties he had to overcome. The expense of government during his administration was said to average only \$3.82 daily. Restoration of historic shrines by the D. A. R. was mentioned. The program was concluded by each member reading one of Washington's "Rules for Proper Conduct." Mrs. M. P. Freed, Regent, presided.

Following the program, refreshments were served.

Mrs. D. E. Heasman, *Secretary*.

**Davie Poplar** (Chapel Hill, N. C.). The Davie Poplar Chapter is in an educational center, the University of North Carolina, in Chapel Hill. Perhaps because we are educationally minded, or perhaps just because we love Crossnore, the chief project of the Chapter this year has been work with the Crossnore School.

Some of our members interested our student Panhellenic on this university campus in taking Crossnore as a focal point for altruistic plans for this year. The sororities that compose Panhellenic are Alpha Delta Pi, Alpha Gamma Delta, Chi Omega, Delta Delta Delta, and Pi Beta Phi. The group sent boxes of clothing, adopted and clothed a girl, and gave a \$50 scholarship.

Miss Nancy Iler of the Pi Beta Phi Sorority, then President of Panhellenic, and Miss Mary Wood of Delta Delta Delta, Chairman of Altruistic Activities, reported on the project at a luncheon given by the Chapter to honor Mrs. George N. Moland, State Vice Regent. It seemed fitting that such a report be given in the presence of Mrs. Moland, who for many years has been interested in educational activities for North Carolina mountain people.

At the luncheon Mrs. Moland, as guest speaker, discussed enthusiastically the history and endeavors of Crossnore School. Our chapter is gratified that our university women have manifested their interest in a school sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The project was arranged through the activities of Mrs. B. B. Lane, former Regent, and Mrs. Norman Cordon, Chairman of Approved Schools.

This project was presented to the Panhellenic by Mrs. Hugh Fortescue, who is Alumna Adviser to the Delta Delta Delta Sorority.

The Chapter this year has again given to Crossnore a \$50 scholarship, adopted and clothed one girl, and sponsored a Becker girl. We have sent 23 boxes of clothing and two typewriters to the school. And we are especially pleased that the women of our Chapter joined with the younger women of our campus in sending assistance to a school which continuously ameliorates and encourages the life of our mountain people.

(Miss) Katherine Carmichael,  
*Committee Chairman.*

**Abigail Adams** (Des Moines, Iowa). We are the largest and oldest Chapter in Des Moines. Mrs. E. H. Borg is Regent. Once a month our meetings are held at Hoyt Sherman Club House, a beautiful and historic place in Des Moines. We have had several very outstanding programs this year.

In November, the advance of colors and program were given by Boy Scouts who had attended the International Encampment at Valley Forge. They gave us their impressions of the National Shrine at Valley Forge.

The December meeting was a Christmas musical in charge of the Committee on the Advancement of American Music. Mrs. Henry E. Sampson, Chairman, presented Mrs. Marie Carter, superintendent of the State girl's training school at Mitchellville, Iowa, and her chapel choir of eighteen voices in readings, songs, and Christmas Carols. This school has been aptly called "Girl's Town," and Mrs. Carter spoke briefly on some of the interesting rehabilitation work now taking place on the campus.

At our February guest-day tea, sixteen girls who had won the Good Citizenship honor in each of their respective high schools in Polk County were presented and given their pins and certificates of award. These three programs have brought the young people right into our meeting, have been very inspirational and have all demonstrated the educational, historical, and patriotic objectives of our society.

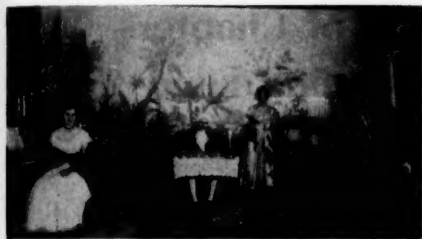
Mrs. Henry E. Sampson, *Chairman,*  
*Advancement of American Music.*

**Four Chapters** (Chattanooga, Tenn.). Mrs. Edward S. Abernathy served as General Chairman for the Musical Tea given by the four Chattanooga Chapters on Washington's Birthday from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Chattanooga Golf and Country Club.

Funds received at the tea will be used for the improvement of Brainerd Mission Cemetery, historical landmark of the section.

Mrs. F. D. Gwin, of Chief John Ross Chapter, was in charge of the musical program. Those taking parts wore 18th century costumes, including wigs. Mrs. I. C. Minick, of Judge David Campbell Chapter, was Narrator.





The musical program consisted entirely of selections by American composers, ranging from songs of Francis Hopkinson, the first composer of note, to instrumental works of contemporary composers.

A group played "Serenade for Strings" by the contemporary composer, Eric DeLamather. Chattanooga's own much-loved composer, the late Roy Lamont Smith, was represented by piano selections rendered by Mrs. Walter Brown, his former pupil from childhood.

The Committee arranging the music included the Chairmen of the Advancement of American Music Committees in each of the four Chapters.

In the receiving line were the Regents, Mrs. R. T. Wright, Chickamauga Chapter, who is Chairman of the Regents' Council; Mrs. Marion P. Wall, Nancy Ward Chapter; Mrs. W. Keith Kropp, Judge David Campbell Chapter; and Mrs. John G. Kain, Chief John Ross Chapter; also Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs, of Scottsboro, Ala., Vice President General; Col. William VanDyke Ochs, President of John Sevier Chapter, S. A. R.; and Mrs. Willard Steele, Mrs. Walter Johnson, and Mrs. C. G. Martin, Past State Regents.

The patriotic note was carried out in the decorations and refreshments.

Mrs. Elliott M. Buchanan,  
*General Chairman, Publicity.*

**Faneuil Hall** (Wakefield, Mass.) observed its 55th anniversary Monday, February 12, the Regent, Mrs. Ralph B. Nelson, entertaining at her home in Melrose. Guest of honor was Mrs. Alfred Williams, State Regent, whose address, "Going Forward Together," was a resumé of the ideals, achievements and activities of the National Society.

The Chapter was founded Feb. 11, 1896, by Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, now of Newton,

Mass. She was first Chapter Regent, serving three years. Twenty years later she served a two-year term as Regent.

Mrs. Scott Bullard, Historian and National Vice Chairman, Girl Home Makers, presented facts about the Chapter's founding and exhibited a scrapbook of Chapter souvenirs.

Recognition was given members having low national numbers. Having the lowest number of those present, though not the lowest in the Chapter, was Mrs. W. S. Ripley, Honorary Regent. She cut the handsomely decorated birthday cake served during the social hour. Others with low numbers present were: Mrs. Daniel Shay, Mrs. F. H. Metcalf, Mrs. C. H. Wilson and Mrs. Carl S. Pettingill.

Guests included Mrs. Russell C. Cross of Hannah Arnett Chapter, well-known medical writer, and Mrs. Harry F. Smith, Regent, Colonial Daughters Chapter, both sisters of the Regent; Miss Helen Bancroft and Mrs. Sylvanus Thompson, Regent and Vice Regent respectively. Olde Redding Chapter; Mrs. Chauncey O. Allen, Regent, Old State House Chapter; also Mrs. Kenneth Wright, President, Castell Rock Society, C. A. R.

The flag used in the Pledge of Allegiance, belonging in the Regent's family, made at the time Oklahoma was admitted to the Union, had only 46 stars.

In memory of Mrs. Maria J. Austin, Charter Member, money will be sent to the Valley Forge Bell Tower fund, for the name of her Revolutionary ancestor, Lieut. Joseph Bancroft.

Refreshments were served by the Social Committee, Mrs. Elmer Brown Chairman.

Mrs. W. S. Ripley, Honorary Regent,  
*Publicity Chairman.*

## GOLDEN JUBILEE CHAPTERS

Lachlan McIntosh, Savannah, Ga., Organized May 2, 1901.

Adirondack, Malone, N. Y., Organized Feb. 9, 1901.

Stephen Heard, Elberton, Ga., Organized June 6, 1901.

Lady Stirling, Seattle, Wash., Organized Nov. 16, 1901.



# National Honor Roll of Chapters Administration Building Fund

*Continued through March 31, 1951*

## CALIFORNIA

Cahuilla  
El Redondo  
John Rutledge  
\* La Jolla  
Peyton Randolph  
Santa Barbara

## DELAWARE

Caesar Rodney

## GEORGIA

\* Bonaventure  
Brunswick  
\* Lachlan McIntosh  
\* Lyman Hall

## IDAHO

Harewood  
\* Pioneer  
Wyeth

## ILLINOIS

\* Fort Armstrong  
Michael Hilegas  
\* Rebecca Wells Heald  
Puritan and Cavalier  
Stephen Decatur

## INDIANA

Alexander Hamilton  
\* James Hill  
Spier Spencer

## LOUISIANA

Shreveport

## MARYLAND

\* Frederick

## MISSOURI

Rhoda Fairchild

## NEBRASKA

\* Sandhills

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Colonel Samuel Ashley

## NEW JERSEY

\* Jemima Cundict  
\* Scotch Plains  
Westfield

## NEW YORK

\* Abraham Cole  
Fort Oswego

Jonas Bronck

Rufus King  
Salamanca

## NORTH CAROLINA

\* John Knox

## OHIO

\* Captain William Hendricks

## OKLAHOMA

\* Frances Scott Walker  
Muskogee-Indian Territory

## SOUTH DAKOTA

\* Harney Peak  
\* John Coolidge

## TENNESSEE

Reelfoot

## TEXAS

William Scott

## WEST VIRGINIA

\* Pack Horse Ford

## OVERSEAS

\* Cuba-Havana  
\* Philippine Islands

**STARS added to previously listed chapters**

## CALIFORNIA

\* El Toyon  
\* General Richard Gridley  
\* Los Padres

## FLORIDA

\* Suwanee

## IDAHO

\* Alice Whitman

## INDIANA

\* Green Tree Tavern

## MISSOURI

\* St. Louis

## NEW JERSEY

\* Valley of the Delaware

## NEW YORK

\* Fayetteville  
\* Golden Hill

## PENNSYLVANIA

\* Jacob Ferec

925 GOLD STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS  
191 SILVER STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS  
1,116 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS as of March 31, 1951

## Blue Stars on Gold Badges

### ONE BLUE STAR—\$1 per member

#### CALIFORNIA

Alhambra  
San Gabriel  
Felipe de Neve  
Hollywood  
San Vicente

#### CONNECTICUT

Eve Lear

#### FLORIDA

Everglades  
Orlando  
Osceola  
St. Andrews Bay  
Sara de Soto  
Suwanee

#### GEORGIA

Colonel William Few  
Fort Early  
Joseph Habersham  
John Houston  
Tomochichi

#### INDIANA

James Hill

#### MARYLAND

Baltimore  
Francis Scott Key  
General Mordecai Gist  
General Smallwood  
Head of Elk  
William Winchester

#### MINNESOTA

Captain Comfort Starr  
Captain John Holmes  
Gen. Henry Hastings Sibley

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ranger

#### NORTH CAROLINA

Alexandria  
Col. Frederick Hambricht  
John Knox  
Mecklenburg  
Richard Dobbs Spaight

#### OKLAHOMA

Cushing

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Capt. Alexander Tedford  
Harney Peak

#### VIRGINIA

Francis Wallis

#### WEST VIRGINIA

Colonel Charles Lewis  
Elizabeth Cummins Jackson  
Daniel Taylor  
South Branch Valley

### TWO BLUE STARS—\$2 per member

#### NEW JERSEY

General David Forman \*

### THREE BLUE STARS—\$3 per member

#### DELAWARE

Captain Jonathan Caldwell

#### NORTH CAROLINA

Rutherford County

\* Previously listed as One-Blue Star

145 Chapters have 1 BLUE STAR

10 Chapters have 2 BLUE STARS

8 Chapters have 3 BLUE STARS

163 Chapters have BLUE STARS through March 31, 1951

# Genealogical Department

## VERMONT MARRIAGE RECORDS

Bennington, Vt.—1764-1881

Arranged and Indexed by Eda Whitney Safford

- Abbott, Timothy, to Hannah Murray, Nov. 12, 1764.
- Abell, Thomas, to Rhoda Hawks, Oct. 26, 1812.
- Acker, Mary Ekiza, to James W. Askey, Sept. 8, 1844.
- Adams, Julia, to Benjamin Stevens, Jan. 7, 1836.
- Albro, Thomas J., to Rachel Stewart, Nov. 1836.
- Adams, Lucius, to Julia Norton, July 29, 1818.
- Alger, Mary, to David Straton, Dec. 4, 1766.
- Adsit, Ruben, to Dorothy Morgan, Oct. 27, 1803.
- Allen, Isaac, to Eliza Harris, Oct. 30, 1833.
- Allen, Henry, to Ruth Webster, Apr. 20, 1813.
- Allen, Harvey H., to Sylvia Harrington, July 20, 1856.
- Allen, Daniel, to Emeline Harris, Oct. 13, 1829.
- Allen, Emily, to Henry Harvey, July 30, 1838.
- Allen, Martha, to Avery Downer, Mar. 24, 1805.
- Almy, Charles, to Rebecca Dorrance, Feb. 7, 1822.
- Alvey, Sally M., to Ira W. Wells, Sept. 2, 1810.
- Alvay, Mehitabel, to Jonathan Don, Jr., Dec. 20, 1809.
- Alvord, Orpheus S., to Hannah S. Hastings, Oct. 15, 1839.
- Amedon, Semantha, to Spencer Phillips, July 7, 1853.
- Ames, Frances Eliza, to Nicholas B. Robinson, Sept. 12, 1854.
- Anderson, Roddophus, to Lucinda Bowers, July 31, 1814.
- Andrew, Ruben, to Sarah M. Gray, Oct. 13, 1852.
- Andrew, Ellen, to John Dawson, July 26, 1851.
- Anthony, Charles, to Louisa D. Smith, May 20, 1841.
- Arkins, Elijah, to Sarah Lawrence, Aug. 21, 1832.
- Armstrong, Ruben, to Celinda Brown, Aug. 6, 1820.
- Armstrong, Aaron H., to Miriam A. Hawks, Mar. 19, 1829.
- Armstrong, Zephaniah, to Catherine Powers, Dec. 24, 1797.
- Armstrong, Libeus, to Olive Millard, Dec. 19, 1793.
- Armstrong, David, to Rebecca Pool, Oct. 7, 1802.
- Armstrong, Hopedale, to Lydia Haynes, Nov. 19, 1772.
- Armstrong, Hezekiah, to Marrium Haynes, Oct. 26, 1767.
- Armstrong, Jerome B., to Harriet C. Nelson, July 26, 1846.
- Armstrong, Charles P., to Eleanor S. Tombs, Feb. 20, 1845.
- Armstrong, Avis P., to William Weeks, Oct. 9, 1839.
- Armstrong, Catherine, to Eleazer H. Sibley, Mar. 13, 1828.
- Armstrong, Mary, to Daniel Matteson, Nov. 7, 1839.
- Armstrong, Angeline, to Oliver Ayres, Feb. 8, 1836.
- Armstrong, Hannah, to Job Wood, Oct. 4, 1806.
- Armstrong, Temmy, to William Hawks, Dec. 5, 1793.
- Armstrong, Charlotte, to James Story, Dec. 24, 1798.
- Armstrong, Caroline H., to George W. Stearns, May 16, 1843.
- Adams, Laureitta A., to Sirenno P. Peck, Jan. 10, 1844.
- Askey, Ann, to Horatio N. Darry, Sept. 22, 1844.
- Atler, Silas, to Betsey Downer, Jan. 28, 1808.
- Atwater, Lyman, to Sophia Lyman, Apr. 1, 1847.
- Atwood, Eliza, to James Coomer, Apr. 30, 1843.
- Audt, Thomas, to Alantha Thayer, Aug. 4, 1833.
- Austin, Caleb, to Celinda Henry, June 8, 1842.
- Austin, Robert, to Frances Rogers, Dec. 4, 1808.
- Austin, Semantha, to Fisk Harmon, Mar. 16, 1836.
- Austin, Mary D., to Metcalf Wellman, Mar. 27, 1841.
- Austine, Betsey, to Richard Carpenter, Oct. 5, 1820.
- Avery, William, to Lucy Collar, Dec. 9, 1821.
- Ayres, Lucinda, to Rowland P. Higgins, Sept. 23, 1842.
- Ayres, Catherine, to Charles H. Russell, Sept. 24, 1844.
- Babbett, James, to Mercy Winslow, April 16, 1788.
- Babbett, Roena, to Hiram Scott, Dec. 26, 1815.
- Babbitt, Adonirum, to Sarah Riddle, Sept. 25, 1847.
- Babbitt, Emily, to Francis Brakenridge, Nov. 30, 1815.
- Babcock, Mrs. Eddy, to John Soatman, Sept. 3, 1782.
- Babcock, Amy, to ? E. Jones, Aug. 14, 1847.
- Babcock, James H., to Martha E. Rockwood, Apr. 6, 1854.
- Backer, Louisa, to George W. Finch, Dec. 31, 1846.
- Backus, Ann B., to Simeon E. Watson, Sept. 18, 1839.
- Bahan, James, to Louisa Welch, Sept. 5, 1841.
- Baily, John, to Louisa Crawford, July 9, 1848.
- Baker, Betsey, to David Robinson, Mar. 10, 1802.
- Baker, Martha, to Philander Gates, Feb. 9, 1848.
- Baker, S. S., to Harriet Corbiere, Sept. 1, 1845.
- Balcan, Sarah I., to Joseph Wager, June 16, 1855.
- Ballows, Sally, to Nathan Beals, Feb. 19, 1809.
- Barber, Eleanor, to Frederick P. Cornell, Jan. 1, 1844.
- Barber, Harriet, to John Lawrence, June 4, 1846.
- Barber, Enoch, to Ellen Leak, Mar. 30, 1851.
- Barber, Charles, to Sylvia Capron, Jan. 24, 1819.
- Barber, William M., to Harriet Booth, Mar. 1, 1821.
- Barnam, Barnabas, to Hepzebah Chelston, Apr. 14, 1766.

- Barnes, Benjamin F., to Harriet E. Smith, Oct. 27, 1852.  
 Barney, Ruth, to Samuel L. Godfrey, July 23, 1837.  
 Barney, Electa, to Benjamin Fay, Mar. 16, 1837.  
 Barney, Clarissa, to Samuel Canfield, Oct. 8, 1828.  
 Barney, Jane, to Elijah Greenslit, Jan. 15, 1815.  
 Barney, Amanda, to Nathan P. Brown, Aug. 24, 1848.  
 Barney, Abigail, to Andrew Johnson, Jan. 6, 1862.  
 Barney, Bathsheba, to Alanson Squires, Dec. 21, 1844.  
 Barney, James, to Emily Tucker, Sept. 26, 1852.  
 Barney, Zenas K., to Polly Grover, Feb. 6, 1821.  
 Barney, Lybeus, to Anna Bushnell, Mar. 7, 1811.  
 Barrus, Charlotte, to George Salesbury, Apr. 13, 1820.  
 Bassett, Charles G., to Abigail Northup, Apr. 4, 1842.  
 Bates, Elizabeth, to James Seaton, Jan. 23, 1810.  
 Bates, Eliza A., to James Brown, Apr. 11, 1843.  
 Bates, William, to Sarah E. Kinley, May 2, 1847.  
 Bates, John, to Lydia Bowen, Mar. 6, 1850.  
 Bates, Stephen, to Sylvia Richmond, Jan. 4, 1834.  
 Bates, Alvan, to Naomi F. Story, July 3, 1834.  
 Beach, Catherine, to Moses D. Robinson, Oct. 27, 1816.  
 Beals, Robert F., to Ruth Lyons, Apr. 16, 1845.  
 Beaman, Sally, to Russell Potter, Nov. 2, 1817.  
 Beaman, Joseph, to Lucy Cady, Dec. 21, 1808.  
 Beaman, William, to Rebecca Cutler, Feb. 4, 1813.  
 Beaman, Joseph, to Line Ellis, Aug. 1, 1796.  
 Beattie, Margaret, to Henderson Surdam, Oct. 12, 1841.  
 Beattie, Samuel, to Fanny J. Harwood, Nov. 11, 1845.  
 Beatty, Samuel, to Lemira Harwood, Mar. 2, 1843.  
 Beebe, Anna, to Silas Matteson, Dec. 5, 1798.  
 Benedict, Joseph F., to Ruty Maynard, Aug. 6, 1846.  
 Benedict, Aaron, to Elizabeth Flowers, Mar. 8, 1840.  
 Benham, Moses, to Betsey Seller, Feb. 7, 1809.  
 Bennett, Milo L., to Susan R. House, May 25, 1817.  
 Bennett, Alonzo H., to Sarah E. Woodworth, Sept. 15, 1854.  
 Bennett, D. N., to Harriet Pierce, Dec. 26, 1844.  
 Benton, Charles, to Maria Gregg, Jan. 1, 1856.  
 Berves, Phillip, to Katherine Westfall, May 19, 1767.  
 Bett, William, to Mehetabel Gould, Oct. 9, 1800.  
 Beveridge, Andrew M., to Sarah Loomis, Dec. 20, 1848.  
 Bigelow, Loraine E., to John N. Squires, Jan. 12, 1841.  
 Bigelow, Olive S., to Dewey H. Robinson, Apr. 12, 1838.  
 Bigelow, Marcy, to Isaac Rice, Feb. 12, 1809.  
 Bigelow, Catherine T., to Obadiah Kelly, Apr. 26, 1843.  
 Bigelow, Sylvia E., to Charles Rockwood, Dec. 6, 1843.  
 Bigelow, Edwin H., to Adaline Lawrence, Nov. 12, 1845.  
 Bigelow, John, to Laura Rice, Jan. 29, 1846.  
 Billington, Seth, to Sophia Bradley, Nov. 11, 1833.  
 Bingham, Mary, to William Kinsley, July 8, 1850.  
 Bingham, Hiram, to Adelaide C. Rogers, Feb. 5, 1849.  
 Bissell, Arabella, to Abwin Safford, Oct. 7, 1833.  
 Bissell, Benjamin, to Nancy H. Robinson, Jan. 4, 1827.  
 Blackmer, Vesta, to Jarvis Wetherell, Oct. 3, 1825.  
 Blackmer, Juna, to Davis Williams, Jan. 26, 1823.  
 Blackmer, Ruby, to Samuel Stronaham, Feb. 12, 1821.  
 Blackmer, Ruth, to Newel Squires, Mar. 2, 1824.  
 Blackmer, Emily, to Orin Curtis, June 12, 1838.  
 Blackmer, Cynthia, to Seth Cole, Jr., Dec. 2, 1827.  
 Blackmer, Catherine L., to Henry C. Root, Dec. 23, 1846.  
 Blackmer, Samuel, to Betsey Riley.  
 Blackmer, Ruben H., to Amanda Cushman, Oct. 1, 1816.  
 Blackmer, Frank, to Eliza Norton, Nov. 11, 1824.  
 Blackmer, Samuel H., to Sylvia Squire, Apr. 25, 1822.  
 Blackmer, Samuel, to Ruth Howard, May 12, 1791.  
 Blanchard, Ebenezer, to Mary Ann Fairfield, Feb. 23, 1832.  
 Bliss, Leonard, to Drewselle Plank, Nov. 25, 1821.  
 Bliss, Harvey, to Betsey Plause, Dec. 25, 1817.  
 Boardman, George, Jr., to Caroline Stark, Nov. 16, 1831.  
 Boardman, James, to Roxanna Elwell, Mar. 30, 1837.  
 Bonknapp, Jason, to Mary M. Nichols, Aug. 5, 1846.  
 Booth, Henry W., to Mary Squires, Jan. 1, 1852.  
 Booth, Asahel, to Martha A. Sibley, March 25, 1851.  
 Bostwick, Henry P., to Eliza Brockway, Dec. 31, 1840.  
 Bostwick, Arthur, to Polly Hathaway, March 12, 1814.  
 Bouton, Ezra W., to Catherine I. Lyman, June 21, 1853.  
 Bovie, Asa, to Weltha M. Gooding, July 21, 1839.  
 Bowdish, Columbus, to Ruth Smith, May 5, 1814.  
 Bowen, Lydia, to John Bates, March 6, 1850.  
 Bowen, Adeline, to Welcome Luther, Jan. 15, 1840.  
 Bowen, Sarah A., to Lewis Knapp, Oct. 31, 1841.  
 Bowers, Lucretia, to Pheneas M. Kinney, Feb. 6, 1856.  
 Boynton, Louisa, to Charles H. Whiskey, April 8, 1852.  
 Poynton, Nancy P., to Amory Felton, March 7, 1836.  
 Boynton, Mary, to Ira Mosher, Nov. 1, 1855.  
 Boynton, Eveline, to Charles J. Tuttle, May 21, 1846.  
 Boynton, John, to Caroline Kinsley, May 20, 1846.  
 Boynton, Charles C., to Catherine Gilson, Nov. 24, 1846.  
 Bracey, Clarissa, to James Story, Jan. 1, 1835.  
 Bracey, Almira, to Ire Mosher, Sept. 11, 1825.

- Bradley, Sophia, to Seth Billington, Nov. 3, 1833.  
 Bragg, Anne, to William Hallenbeck, Dec. 2, 1822.  
 Brakenridge, Francis, to Emily Babbitt, Nov. 30, 1815.  
 Branch, Zebiah, to Lemuel Scott, Apr. 25, 1784.  
 Bratt, Barnabas, to Fanny J. Hawks, Oct. 17, 1839.  
 Bratt, William W., to Margaret Squires, Sept. 26, 1850.  
 Brayton, William P., to Cornelia L. (?), July 9, 1845.  
 Breakenridge, Cecelia, to Christopher C. Lyman, Sept. 7, 1830.  
 Breakenridge, Julia, to Milo Hinsdill, Nov. 3, 1828.  
 Breakenridge, Mary, to Nathaniel Mallory, July 29, 1804.  
 Breakenridge, Polly, to Daniel Fuller, May 22, 1803.  
 Breakenridge, Stephen, to Maria Norton, July 12, 1840.  
 Breckenridge, Desire, to Deniel Northup, Jan. 29, 1805.  
 Breese, Cedelia, to J. Barton Cole, Feb. 28, 1855.  
 Brewer, Calvin, to Lydia C. Mathers, Aug. 31, 1855.  
 Brewer, Henry, to Mary Crawford, Feb. 24, 1823.  
 Brewster, Loring, to Triphose Jewett, Oct. 27, 1812.  
 Bridges, Ann F., to John Graves, July 21, 1836.  
 Bridges, Harriet G., to Ephraim C. Davenport, March 26, 1846.  
 Briggs, Elcy, to Matthew Woolstrum, Jan. 14, 1816.  
 Brigham, John W., to Sarah L. Gore, May 13, 1852.  
 Bronson, Polly, to Lathrop Elwell, Aug. 13, 1820.  
 Brooks, Julia, to Seth Hubbard, July 3, 1838.  
 Brooks, Harriet M., to James B. Chandler, Aug. 20, 1839.  
 Brooks, Martha A., to James K. Read, Dec. 16, 1852.  
 Brooks, Jacob, to Lydia Randall, Feb. 9, 1814.  
 Brown, Fidelia, to Thomas Jefferson, Aug. 10, 1836.  
 Brown, Elizabeth, to Elijah Haynes, Apr. 17, 1833.  
 Brown, Celinda, to Ruben Armstrong, Aug. 6, 1820.  
 Brown, Samuel P., to Catherine Greenslet, Nov. 14, 1844.  
 Brown, Ebenezer, to Eliza Ann Rider, Apr. 1, 1833.  
 Brown, Nathan, to Lydia Harvey, Jan. 9, 1825.  
 Brown, Avery, to Angeline Turner, Jan. 26, 1834.  
 Brownson, Fanny, to Alfhred Hartwell, Dec. 3, 1818.  
 Brownson, Abi, to Austin Harmon, Feb. 12, 1807.  
 Brownson, Anne, to William Henry, May 22, 1794.  
 Bruce, George, to Laura Norton, May 29, 1826.  
 Brush, Reuben W., to Sally Dewey, June 23, 1818.  
 Brush, Nathaniel, to Abigail Leverett, Jan. 30, 1796.  
 Bryant, Orpha, to George Webb, June 22, 1852.  
 Bryant, Sophia A., to Orville H. Rose, Sept. 9, 1840.  
 Buck, Martha Maria, to Norman Edgerton, Jan. 2, 1849.  
 Buck, Cynthia, to Lemuel Richardson, Jan. 17, 1808.  
 Buck, Polly, to Henry Jeraulds, Feb. 17, 1843.  
 Buck, Lucy, to Robert Hazard, Mar. 18, 1804.  
 Buck, Charles E., to Eliza Ann Griffith, Dec. 22, 1852.  
 Buck, Roger, to Elizabeth Porter, Oct. 19, 1826.  
 Bull, William, to Elizabeth Gardner, Sept. 2, 1867.  
 Burnham, Hannah, to George Pengray, Sept. 5, 1767.  
 Burgess, Mary Ann, to Daniel E. Burton, Dec. 24, 1840.  
 Burgess, Richmond, to Sarah Rockwood, May 6, 1841.  
 Burgess, Harvey, to Aurelia Hand, Jan. 5, 1823.  
 Burnap, John A., to Ann Still, Feb. 13, 1842.  
 Burt, Amanda, to William Winslow, May 5, 1854.  
 Burt, Ruth, to David Rockwood, Dec. 8, 1842.  
 Burt, Catherine, to Joseph B. Cromack, Feb. 15, 1829.  
 Burt, Sarah, to Charles C. Cromack, Dec. 8, 1833.  
 Burt, Almira, to Newton Gould, Oct. 7, 1860.  
 Burt, Job H., to Philena O. Stratton, Dec. 14, 1854.  
 Burt, Luther, to Martha Crawford, Apr. 18, 1830.  
 Burt, Daniel, to Betsey Ford, Oct. 5, 1836.  
 Burton, Elizabeth, to Palmer Whitford, Dec. 29, 1838.  
 Burton, Mary, to Jonas R. Holden, Sept. 16, 1847.  
 Burton, Elias B., to Adeline M. Harwood, Dec. 13, 1842.  
 Burton, Daniel, to Mary Ann Burgess, Dec. 24, 1840.  
 Bush, Jane, to Caleb S. Pool, Jan. 2, 1834.  
 Bushee, Anthony, to Lucy Convis, Nov. 23, 1815.  
 Bushley, Stephen W., to Fanny Parker, Mar. 19, 1855.  
 Bushley, Stephen N., to Eliza Dodge, Sept. 22, 1849.  
 Bushley, Ephraim, to Cynthia Haynes, Dec. 24, 1812.  
 Bushnell, Ruth, to William Smith, Dec. 16, 1818.  
 Bushnell, Anna, to Libeus Barney, Mar. 7, 1811.  
 Bushnell, Hiram, to Laura Harvey, Jan. 9, 1825.  
 Bushnell, Moses, to Sally Harvey, Mar. 20, 1817.  
 Buttolph, Siles, to Lydia Godby, Sept. 20, 1843.  
 Cady, Sarah M., to Samuel L. Fay, Dec. 28, 1837.  
 Cady, Jose, to Polly Witcome, Dec. 12 1793.  
 Cady, Lucy, to Joseph Beaman, Dec. 21, 1808.  
 Caldwell, Ann Jeanette, to John V. D. S. McEwen, Mar. 17, 1825.  
 Caldwell, George, to Charlotte Loomis, July 10, 1834.  
 Camp, Roxanna, to Eason Long, July 18, 1819.  
 Camp, Harvey, to Lydia Rounds, Apr. 23, 1846.  
 Camp, William, to Maria Greenslit, Jan. 5, 1847.  
 Campbell, Martha R., to Charles L. Jewett, Feb. 26, 1859.  
 Canfield, Samuel, to Clarissa Barney, Oct. 8, 1828.



- 17, Capron, Sylvia, to Charles Barber, Jan. 24, 1819.  
 1843. Card, Gardner, to Polly Hunt, Feb. 15, 1810.  
 1804. Card, Peleg D., to Mary M. Shippin, Jan. 18, 1823.  
 c. 22. Carpenter, Jonathan, to Elizabeth Pratt, Apr. 30, 1767.  
 1826. Carpenter, Eli, to Lucinda Cushman, Dec. 4, 1803.  
 t. 2. Carpenter, Richard, to Betsey Austin, Oct. 5, 1820.  
 t. 5. Case, Lydia, to Benjamin Willis, Dec. 31, 1842.  
 Dec. Ceaser, Samuel, to Phebe Price, Nov. 1, 1801.  
 ay 6. Chamberlain, Abigail, to Burt Scovil, Nov. 25, 1810.  
 1823. Chamberlain, Lewis H., to Nancy Murray, May 26, 1811.  
 1842. Chandler, Samuel, to Lovina Harrington, July 20, 1823.  
 ay 5. Chandler, James B., to Harriet M. Brooks, Aug. 20, 1839.  
 1842. Chapin, Alpheus, to Beulah Hubbell, Nov. 19, 1813.  
 Feb. Chapin, Adolphus, to Lois Haunes, Nov. 11, 1804.  
 c. 8. Chapin, James H., to Sarah Jane Fairbanks, Oct. 31, 1850.  
 1860. Chapin, Horace, to Mary W. G. Howe, May 29, 1825.  
 c. 14. Chase, Sophronia, to Daniel Huling, Jan. 28, 1840.  
 18. Chase, Charlotte, to John W. Fisher, Apr. 25, 1840.  
 1836. Chase ?, to Elisha Sibley, Jan. 22, 1809.  
 Dec. Chase, Benjamin E., to Mary E. B. Robinson, Apr. 19, 1827.  
 c. 16. Chase, David, to Marinda Crandall, July 1, 1847.  
 Dec. Cheeney, Josiah N., to Sarah J. Harrington, Dec. 1, 1850.  
 c. 24. Chelston, Hepzebah, to Barnabas Barnam, Apr. 14, 1766.  
 c. 23. Church, Emily, to James M. Tappen, June 1, 1829.  
 Mar. Church, Ruth, to Eleazer Hawks, Apr. 20, 1817.  
 t. 22. Church, Fanny, to Ira Hawks, Mar. 5, 1817.  
 c. 24. Church, Wait, to Ruth Howel, Mar. 20, 1800.  
 c. 16. Clanchard, Dorcas, to Joseph H. Punchard, Dec. 15, 1816.  
 ar. 7. Clark, Sarah, to Joseph Sanderson, May 4, 1845.  
 an. 9. Clark, Polly Ann, to Samuel S. Scott, Jan. 22, 1845.  
 1817. Clark, Mary E., to Charles Dewey Moon, Nov. 16, 1851.  
 1843. Clark, Elizabeth, to John Eldred, Apr. 1, 1816.  
 c. 28. Clark, Sally, to Joseph Robinson, Jr., Dec. 6, 1802.  
 1793. Clark, Samantha, to Martin D. Harmon, Nov. 26, 1812.  
 1808. Clark, Darius, to Susanna Haswell, Aug. 13, 1814.  
 D. S. Clark, Zachariah, to Mary Hinman, Dec. 12, 1810.  
 ly 10. Clark, William, Jr., to Lucy R. Rice, Sept. 22, 1846.  
 1819. Clifford, Joseph, to Ruth A. Youngs, July 13, 1867.  
 1846. Cobb, Mary, to John Murphy, July 17, 1836.  
 1847. Cobnon, Nathaniel, to Elizabeth Young, Jan. 11, 1832.  
 t, Feb. Cockson, Elizabeth, to George C. Ripley, June 19, 1852.  
 Cockson, Uriah L., to Abigail G. Rogers, Apr. 7, 1847.  
 Cole, Augusta E., to John W. Grey, Oct. 28, 1857.  
 Cole, Seth, Jr., to Cynthia Blackmer, Dec. 2, 1827.  
 Cole, Isaac, to Rahannah Harwood, Dec. 31, 1817.  
 Cole, J. Barton, to Cedelia Breese, Feb. 28, 1855.  
 Cole, Charles, to Mary Wadsworth, Jan. 22, 1851.  
 Collar, Lucy, to William Avery, Dec. 9, 1821.  
 Collen, Levi, to Anne Russell, May 16, 1832.  
 Collins, Ann, to Charles Dunn, Mar. 27, 1852.  
 Collins, Merriitt, to Charlotte Grover, Feb. 23, 1843.  
 Colvin, Martha A., to Dayton Holcomb, Sept. 27, 1846.  
 Colvin, Ruth, to Joseph Percey, Mar. 26, 1846.  
 Colvin, Ruben, to Susannah Sage, Jan. 1, 1804.  
 Come, Peter, to Harriet L. Prentiss, Sept. 1, 1850.  
 Comstock, Eugene, to Louise Vanderburgh, July 8, 1854.  
 Comstock, Nelson, to Sarah Willis, Aug. 19, 1839.  
 Cone, Charles, to Betsey Jones, May 22, 1824.  
 Congdon, Esther, to Henry Downs, Dec. 27, 1855.  
 Conklin, Lucinda M., to Daniel Robinson, Jan. 5, 1842.  
 Conklin, Daniel D., to Harriet Hubbell, Feb. 4, 1819.  
 Conklin, Caroline B., to John C. Jennings, May 9, 1855.  
 Conkling, Mary J., to Edmund Robinson, Apr. 10, 1839.  
 Conkling, Daniel, to Sophia B. Hunt, Sept. 23, 1847.  
 Convis, Lucy, to Anthony Bushee, Nov. 23, 1815.  
 Cook, Warren, to Dorcas Elwell, Nov. 25, 1821.  
 Cook, John C., to Anna McOy, Jan. 27, 1811.  
 Cook, John C., to Mariah Whipple, June 14, 1812.  
 Cook, Munson, also to Mariah Whipple, Oct. 5, 1815.  
 Cook, D. M., to Mary A. E. Stephens, Apr. 8, 1847.  
 Cook, Alexander O. C., to Caroline Hutchins, Sept. 18, 1844.  
 Coomer, James, to Eliza Atwood, Apr. 30, 1843.  
 Corben, Charity, to Samuel Hicks, Feb. 8, 1783.  
 Corbiere, Harriet, to S. S. Baker, Sept. 1, 1845.  
 Corbiere, William A., to Delia Loomis, July 27, 1827.  
 Cornell, Frederick P., to Eleanor Barber, Jan. 1, 1844.  
 Cott, John B., to Anna C. Keyes, June 28, 1847.  
 Coughton, George, to Sally Wait, Feb. 3, 1806.  
 Coulter, George W., to Lydia A. Smith, Apr. 28, 1840.  
 Craig, Rev. Jesse F., to Charlotte Woodworth, Mar. 3, 1847.  
 Crandall, Marinda, to David Chase, July 1, 1847.  
 Crasey, John, to Charlotte Benjamin, Oct. 11, 1849.  
 Crawford, Louisa, to John Bailey, July 9, 1848.  
 Crawford, Almira, to Orrin W. Newton, Jan. 31, 1826.

- Crawford, Mary, to Henry Brewer, Feb. 24, 1823.  
 Crawford, Mary, to Refine Weeks, Jan. 1, 1851.  
 Crawford, Dorothy, to Elijah Knapp, Apr. 18, 1822.  
 Crawford, Polly, to Benjamin Mann, Mar. 2, 1819.  
 Crawford, Martha, to Luther Burt, Apr. 18, 1830.  
 Crawford, Moses, to Martha Sibley, Feb. 11, 1811.  
 Crawford, Pliney, to Mary Ann Morse, Sept. 25, 1836.  
 Crawford, Charles, to Ann Liscom, May 8, 1845.  
 Crawford, Austin, to Ann Gardner, Sept. 16, 1850.  
 Cressey, Emily, to Amos Greenslit, Feb. 2, 1844.  
 Crinnell, Henry J., to Marietta Nobles, Sept. 27, 1843 (Oct. 10).  
 Crofoot, Josiah, to Polly Phillips, Oct. 8, 1810.  
 Cromack, Charles C., to Sarah Burt, Dec. 8, 1833.  
 Cromack, Joseph B., to Catherine Burt, Feb. 15, 1829.  
 Cromwell, Allen, to Mindwell North, Jan. 1, 1809.  
 Cronk, Harriet, to Henry G. Olds, Aug. 18, 1847.  
 Crosby, Franklin, to Amanda M. Knapp, Oct. 1835.  
 Crosier, Norman H., to Jane Smith, Oct. 7, 1838.  
 Crosier, Norman H., to Malinda Greenslit, Aug. 10, 1828.  
 Crossett, Jane E., to Mark Parsons, Sept. 2, 1846.  
 Crossett, Ruth L. to William C. Steam, Apr. 7, 1846.  
 Crossett, Isaac, to Semantha Pratt, Jan. 28, 1819.  
 Crossett, John, to Olive Norton, July 30, 1818.  
 Crossett, Isaac, to Philura Thayer, Dec. 23, 1838.  
 Crossett, John N., to Harriet N. Franklin, Sept. 2, 1846.  
 Cummings, Betsey, to Frederick Eddy, Feb. 4, 1810.  
 Cummings, Zilpha, to Henry Danforth, Jan. 1, 1815.  
 Curtis, Martha A., to William T. Filley, Aug. 16, 1842.  
 Curtis, Orrin, to Emily Blackmer, June 12, 1838.  
 Curtis, Philo, to Sally Keyes, March 6, 1839.  
 Cushman, Maria, to John Hicks, June 21, 1820.  
 Cushman, Jenette, to William P. Gray, Aug. 24, 1837.  
 Cushman, Amanda, to Reuben H. Blackmer, Oct. 1, 1816.  
 Cushman, Desire, to Augustine Underhill, March 30, 1800.  
 Cushman, Lucinda, to Eli Carpenter, Dec. 4, 1803.  
 Cushman, Nathan, to Polly Weeks, Dec. 9, 1802.  
 Cushman, David, to Almira Weeks, Aug. 24, 1837.  
 Cushman, Halsey, to Martha L. Thayer, Oct. 22, 1855.  
 Cutler, Maria, to Francis Hollister, Oct. 27, 1855.  
 Cutler, Emily, to Elijah Knapp, Oct. 18, 1855.  
 Cutler, Eveline L., to Albert Kimball, Aug. 22, 1863.  
 Cutler, Betsey, to Hemon Ticknor, March 7, 1816.  
 Cutler, Lydia, to Joseph Shaw, Dec. 7, 1815.

- Cutler, Claria, to John Sines, Jan. 3, 1811.  
 Cutler, Rebecca, to William Beaman, Feb. 4, 1813.  
 Cutler, David G., to Harriet A. Gilbert, Nov. 24, 1836.

(To be continued)

## GEORGIA BIBLE RECORD

Contributed by Nellie L. Russell, of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

From old family Bible of Holland Family of Baxley, Ga.

Now in possession of Mrs. Richard Nathan Aycock, Baxley, Ga.

Woodward Holland born Nov. 6, 1794. Seley his wife, born March 15, 1800. Miley Holland, daughter, born Oct. 16, 1816. James Holland born Feb. 19, 1819. Maniley Holland born Dec. 24, 1822. Mack Canel Holland born April 28, 1825. Paul Anderson Holland born Dec. 27, 1827. Eacum Logwood Holland born June 15, 1830. Little Woodward Holland born June 24, 1834. Katherine Holland born March 7, 1837. Betsey Holland born Dec. 8, 1839. Bing Holland born March 30, 1821. Children of W. D. Holland and Rhoda Holland: Ofilia Holland born Nov. 3, 1859; Erastus Foster Holland born Feb. 1, 1861; Margaret Tatey Holland born Aug. 5, 1862; Addie Cornelia Holland born Aug. 5, 1864; Eli C. Holland born July 26, 1866; little Woodward Holland born June 26, 1868; James Francis Holland born Sept. 7, 1870.

## Queries

**Curtis-Curtiss-Rittenberg**—Nereus Curtis b. in (?), N. Y., abt. 1830, m. Rachel Rittenberg, b. in (?), Ohio, abt. same time. Would like help on ancestry and definite data on both.—Mrs. Elmer Garson, Star Rt. 1, Chehalis, Wash.

**Stoddard (Stuttard)**—Thomas Stoddard (Stuttard) m. Ann —. They had three ch.: Mary, Elizabeth and William. Elizabeth was b. in Ohio in 1825, m. Charles P. Johnson in Ohio Dec. 13, 1841. Wish name of Thomas and Ann's parents and any Rev. service.—Mrs. Thomas P. Roberts, 1931 Olive St., Baton Rouge 6, La.

**Porter-Ross**—William Porter and Sarah Ross were b. and m. in Ireland. Came to America and settled in Pa. Had 7 sons, all b. in Ireland and a daughter b. in Pa. A son, William, who m. Mary Moore, had a son, Andrew, b. in Bracken Co., Ky., in 1791. Would like information of Andrew, his wife's name, and his children, and dates.—Mrs. Helen P. Bray, 4815 N. 9th St., Arlington 3, Va.

**Robbins**—Brintell Robbins, b. Mar. 22, 1756, Volentown, (New London), Conn.; d. at Greensburg, Pa., July 25, 1836. Buried in old Harrold Cemetery. Was Ensign in War of 1812. M. Mary Boardman Feb. 13, 1777. Father of 13 ch.: Archibald, Polly, Heziah, Hezekiah, Moses, David, Joseph, Rachel, William and Betty. Wish data

on Hezekiah, b. May, 1782; d. July 30, 1846; m. Mary Wilson May 3, 1804. Also his son, Brintell Robbins, b. Apr. 1, 1809; m. Hannah Wiley May 3, 1830. Would like to correspond with anyone having information on places of birth and death of Hezekiah and Brintell Robbins.—Mrs. H. C. Heighway, 740 Pearl St., Ottawa, Ill.

**Presseau**—Wish information as to early ancestors of Edward C. Presseau, of French-Canadian descent. His people were originally from France. His grandfather's name was Felix Presseau. Willing to pay for help.—Elizabeth B. McCarthy, Spencer, W. Va.

**Hansard-Christian**—Want to correspond with Hansard and Christian descendants. Grave of William Hansard, Rev. vet., was marked by D. A. R. in 1949 at Hansard Chapel Church, which he founded.—Mrs. Annie Walker Burns, P. O. Box 6183, Washington, D. C.

**Sherer-Phillipi**—John Christopher Sherer arrived in this country Oct. 13, 1709, on ship, "Minerva," commanded by a Capt. Arnold. He was 18 years of age, b. in Hundsruock on west bank of Rhine River. Settled in Reading, Pa., where he m. Julianna Phillipi, who was first female child b. in that town. Information regarding their desc. is requested. Would like to hear from someone who traces ancestry to this couple. Acc. to family tradition, they are my ancestors, but am unable to find connections.—T. H. Sherer, 103 S. High St., Tusculumbia, Ala.

**Leonard**—Trying to trace ancestry of Harriet Louisa Leonard, b. —, 1804, in Crawford Co., Pa.; m. —, 1825, Philemon Guthrie. Family records state her father had large farm and dairy and manufactured cheese in Crawford Co. Who was he? She was baptized in Unitarian Church when young girl. She d. —, 1855, in Caldwell Co., Mo. Would appreciate inf., especially her ancestry. Could this line connect with Caleb Leonard and Mary Riggs (widow), m. July 9, 1780, from records of the Rev. Thaddeus Dod, printed in D. A. R. MAGAZINE Aug. 1950?—Mrs. James S. Guthrie, 28 E. Second Ave., Mesa, Ariz.

**Robinson**—My great-grandfather, Thomas Robinson, fought in Rev. Land grant given to Thomas Robertson in Ga. Believe name misspelled there. He left home after his parents died in N. C., went to S. C., must have m. Sarah Lewis either in S. C. or Ga. Her father was dead, mother m. again a Berryman. I believe Thomas Robinson's father was Luke Robinson of Anson Co., N. C., as Thomas had a son Luke.

It is said Luke m. Christian Leggett. He was living in Anson Co. 1750. Ch. were John, Thomas, Leggett, Christian, Obedience, Sally, Mary Samuel, Jephtha, I think.

Thomas Robinson's ch.: Able, Luke, John, Thomas, Jesse and 5 daus.

My grandfather, Jesse Berryman, 1813, is buried at Milltown, Chambers Co., Mt. Hickory Church. So are Thomas and Sarah. Some vandal has broken marble inserts out of native rock stones.

Thomas moved from Ga. to Fredonia, Chambers Co., in fall of 1839. Don't know what co. in Ga. Leggett moved to Chambers Co. abt. same time from Bennettsville, S. C. Moved to

Ark. in 1851. Also Thomas' son, Luke. Appreciate help.—Mrs. G. O. Maulsby, 904 Fifth Ave., Opelika, Ala.

**Rosecrans**—I am seeking to establish name and dates for my great-great grandparents. James Rosecrans, 1766-1836, had three wives. Mentioned in D. A. R. Lineage Books. Want lists of wives and ch., with dates. Wives were Mary Walling, Mary Loring and Sarah Ray. Our family moved to Iowa in early 1850's—Nellie F. Jones, 319 Fifth Ave., So., Clinton, Iowa.

**Parkhurst-Carey-Gilbert**—Acc. to Brewster Genealogy (p. 286), Gilbert Parkhurst, son of Col. Jonathan Gilbert and Lydia Carey Parkhurst, was b. at Sharon, Vt., Dec. 2, 1786. Can anyone give ancestry and war record of Col. J. G. Parkhurst, also ancestry of Lydia Carey? A tradition is that Parkhurst was desc. from Humphrey Gilbert. Can anyone verify or disprove this?—Mrs. Austin E. Dwight, R. R. 3, Hinsdale, Ill.

**Kimball**—Ephraim Kimball, b. Mass., 1752, m. Elizabeth White. Private in Capt. Wm. Thurlow's co. William Kimball, son of Ephraim, was m. twice: 1) Catherine Adams; 2) Hester Beam. Want to know date of birth, death and marriage of Hester Beam; and names of all of Wm. Kimball's ch. by both wives. Catherine Adams Kimball was dau. of Wm. Kimball and Hester Beam. M. Morgan Bell in Green Co., Pa. Any information appreciated.—Lucille K. Bell, Box 424, Gainesville, Tex.

**Balls-House-Kerr**—Joseph L. Ball (Where and when?); his son, Thomas Ball, b. Buck Co., Pa., Sept. 16, 1786, m. in Philadelphia Apr. 13, 1807, to Mary House, who was b. Feb. 10, 1789. Thomas Ball was buried in Parkersburg, W. Va. Their son, Joseph L. Ball, b. 1830 in Gurnsey Co., Ohio, d. Mar. 16, 1898 (Where?), m. Isabell Kerr of Woodsfield, Ohio. Their son, William Andrew Ball, b. Fairfield, Ill., Nov. 3, 1867, d. Nov. 6, 1934. Will appreciate information that will help establish D. A. R. line.—Mrs. Howard McFaddin, Howard Ave, Rockville, Ind.

**Preston**—Horace (millwright and farmer) and wife Patty. 3rd census (1810) District Huntington, Luzerne Co., Penn., gives—"Free white males —1 btn. 26-45; 1 under 10; females 1-26-45; 3 under 10." Family moved to Waterford Twnshp., Washington Co., Ohio, about 1815-1816 and 4th census (1820) Ohio Vol. 16 gives 1 male under 10; 3-10-16; 1-26-45; females, 1-10-16; 3-16-26; 1-26-45. Known children were Arty-mesa b. 3-6-1801; d. 9-1-1823, m. 10-21-1820 in Washington Co., O., to Thomas Whitney and had son, Horrace Preston, b. 3-13-1822, d. 9-14-1823; Hannah b. 10-10-1805, d. 11-27-1870 near Muncie, Ind., m. 7-24-1826 in Washington Co., O., to Thomas Whitney (second wife); Harriet b. 1-16-1808, m. John Smith 1-5-1826, d. near Muncie, Ind. Any information as to other children; date and place of birth and parentage of Horrace and Patty will be appreciated.—Miss Cora M. Price, 406 North Prairie St., Champaign, Illinois.

**Minich-O'Haver**—Anthony Minich b. 1779 probably in Va. or perhaps Lancaster Co., Pa.; m. Elizabeth O'Haver b. probably East Tenn., lived in Ind. His father probably came from Germany. Did the latter have Revolutionary

service? Wanted, Anthony's ancestry. Elizabeth's father was Joseph Christopher O'Haver, M. D., who settled probably in Lancaster Co., Pa., ca. 1765 and later was in Sullivan Co., Ind. Wanted Joseph's Revolutionary service and ancestry.—Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, #591, Custer, S. D.

**Quick**—Aaron Quick b. Feb. 3, 1784, Washington Co., Md., died July 17, 1856 in Linn Co., Missouri. He m. Aug. 1, 1805, Nancy Angle b. Feb. 10, 1789 at Nashville, Tenn. and d. Mar. 15, 1852, Linn Co., Mo. From "War Records, Jefferson City, Mo., Muster-roll—Aaron Quick, private in Capt. David Musick's Company of Militia, called into service of the United States—Period of service Apr. 9-29, 1813. Place of residence St. Louis Co., Mo." Aaron Quick went to St. Louis Co. in 1802 with Daniel Boone. Aaron was probably the son of Aaron Quick Jr. of the list of those who took the Oath of Fidelity, Washington Co., Maryland on March 6, 1778. Names and dates for parents of Aaron Quick needed to complete D. A. R. papers.—Berneite Mae Quick Lewis (Mrs. Charles Lewis), 257 Galiano, Havana, Cuba, Apt. 97.

**Raymond - Wunnenburgh (Wineburg)** — Henry Raymond b. Nov. 6, 1791, Williams St., New York City, married April 18, 1820 (Record Old Brick Church 1767-1800, p. 187), Catherine Wunnenburgh (a variety of spellings). He died at the home of his son-in-law C. H. Smith, 201 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J. Henry Raymond received land bounty warrant #19846, 160 acres, for services in Capt. Becker's and Capt. Seaman's Companies (War of 1812). Ancestry of Henry or Catherine Raymond desired, with Revolutionary service in either family.—Estela Domine de Fundora (Mrs. E. Langwith Fundora), Sta. Catalina esq. San Pedro, Cerro, Havana, Cuba.

**Hargon-Mansfield**—John Hargon m. Dec. 14, 1826, St. Joseph, Eastern Shore, Md., Sarah Elizabeth Mansfield. She d. Oct. 22, 1862. He d. Oct. 16, 1867. Polk Henry Hargon, second child of John and Sarah Hargon, was b. Wye House, Eastern Shore, Md., Mar. 22, 1831. He m. June 22, 1854 at Round Top, Texas, Frances Elizabeth Townsend, dau. of James Stephen Townsend and Sabrina Robeson. James Stephen Townsend b. Jan. 17, 1800 Bullock Co., Ga.; m. Jefferson Co., Fla., Jan. 27, 1827, Sabrina Robeson b. 1811, Washington Co., Ga. James Stephen was son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stapleton) Townsend, who were m. 1795 and lived Marlborough Co., S. C. Sabrina Robeson was dau. of John G. Robeson, first settler of Jefferson Co., Fla., which he called Robbins and where he served as first postmaster 1827. Would appreciate any help establishing Revolutionary service.—Mrs. Samuel Nebblett, Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn.

**Magruder-Stanford-Sublet**—Want parents of Zephaniah Magruder of Md. who had a son, Wade S. Magruder, who m. Polly Stanford, dau. of David Stanford of Va. Wade S. Magruder had a son James b. in Va. in 1816 and who went to Ind. and then to Johnson Co., Iowa. James Magruder of Md., b. 1699, and his wife, Barbara Coombs, had a son, Zephaniah, said to have died young. Did he marry and have this son Wade S.? He still could have died young if this were his

only child. There is a marriage of a Zephaniah Magruder and Frances Sublet on Nov. 3, 1792, registered in Chesterfield Co., Va. Who was this Zephaniah Magruder and who were the parents of Frances Sublet?—Miss Regina Magruder Hill, The Highlands, Apartment 803, Washington 9, D. C.

**Knox**—Wanted all information possible, dates and places of birth, death and marriage of Isaac Knox and his wife Charity(?). Isaac Knox d. in 1819, Kershaw District, S. C., buried near Camden, S. C., and his wife Charity(?) d. after 1819. He has Revolutionary Record.—Mrs. Henry L. Hood, Russellville, Alabama.

**Pool-Wire**—Jeremiah Pool, b. June 8, 1750; d. Oct. 19, 1818; m. Johannah Wire, b. June 22, 1748; d. Nov. 12, 1823. Jeremiah came from Mendham and bought 200 acres at Cross Roads, Drakestown, N. J., where he kept a Tavern as early as 1801. Johannah had a younger brother, William, who I suppose is the one mentioned in Chambers' "Early Germans of N. J." This William was alive in 1855, an old man with long flowing beard. Would like the Pool and Wire ancestry back to and including the immigrant ancestors.—Mrs. T. A. Higgs, 317 S. State St., Marengo, Ill.

**Davis-Moore**—1—Morgan David, b. Lantwidyrd, Glamorgan, Wales, 1622-3, m. Catherine, and came to Province of Penn., prior to 1686. Ch. John, b. 168- Wales; Evan, b. 1685-6 Penn.; Catherine, b. 18, 8 mo. 1688; Elizabeth, b. 1, 8 mo. 1691; David, b. 28, 2 mo. 1694.

2—David David (Davies), b. 28, 2 mo. 1694, m. Martha Thomas prior to 2-14-1716-17. He was b. Merion Township, Penn. Ch. daughter, b. 171-, d. inf.; Samuel, b. 11-3-1723.

3—Samuel Davies, b. 11-3-1723, New Castle Co., Del., m. Sarah Kirkpatrick 1st, 2nd to Jane Holt, born Va. Ch. by 2nd marriage to Jane Holt: William, b. 8-3-1749; Samuel, b. 9-28-1750; John Rodgers, b. 8-20-1752; Martha, b. 11-14-1755; Margaret, b. 3-19-1757; daughter, b. 11-2-1758—d. inf.

4—Samuel Davies, b. Hanover Co., Va., 9-28-1750, m. 9-4-1774, Amelia, dau. of David Holt of Chesterfield Co., b. 4-9-1755, his 1st cousin. He served in Revolution, records show "Samuel Davies on Pay Roll of Capt. John Boyle; entered the service 10-8-1782; discharged 10-15-1782; served 8 days at ¼ a day; 10 shillings, 8 pence." He was a planter. He died 9-10-1804, Amelia survived him and died 12-11-1836. Ch.: William, b. 9-3-1775, d. July 1776; Samuel, b. 4-15-1777, d. 8-13-1778; Ann, b. 10-2-1778, d. 2-12-1779; John, b. 11-8-1779, d. 12-5-1779; Thomas, b. 2-14-1781, d. 2-22-1781; Betsey, b. 2-15-1782, d. 9-2-1831 unm.; John, b. 2-5-1784, d. 9-7-17—; Paulina, b. 5-5-1785, d. 8-30—; Edmund, b. 7-11-1786, d. Apr. —; Samuel David, b. 8-6-1787; Robert, 5-1-1789, d. June 1789; Martha Ann, b. 10-7-1790; Jane, b. 2-3-1792, d. 1792; Frances Amelia, b. 2-9-1793, m. Geo. C. Williams, d. 11-7-1816, New Kent Co., Va.; Richard, b. 10-6-1794, d. 1794; Mary Mabella, b. 9-19-1795, d. 17—.

5—John Davies (Davis), b. 2-5-1784?, m. ?; d. 9-7-17—. Ch.: George Washington Davis, b. ? at ?, m. on ? to Nannie Moore 1st, and 2nd

(Continued on page 434)



## WAC In Germany

(Continued from page 390)

on her first trip to Paris are among her prize European purchases.

Like all other WAC personnel, Corporal Stanford has no more worries about KP (kitchen police)—the bane of everyone in the Army. All WAC in EUCOM contribute to a fund which provides them with KP help, drawn from German sources. Beyond that, they are responsible for their billet care. In most WAC centers they are billeted two to a room, and in some cases, three. At Patton Barracks in Heidelberg, all rooms are pastel shades. When inspection time rolls around—and it does ever so often—their rooms must look smart. The "date room" plays an important part in the WAC daily life for it is to that room that their soldier dates come at Patton Barracks, and wait for the "girl friend" to join them. A date is the movies in the nearby club, or perhaps a German film showing, some very American soft drinks and ice cream in the snack bar, a bit of dancing, a ride, some bingo or just a social night around the club.

There is plenty of work to be done by the WAC in EUCOM and all of it is always completed. Conversely there are many opportunities for play, and usually every WAC member feels that a sensible mixture of both is a good formula. PFC Doris Lewis, ex-college student from Flemingsburg, Ky, has been in Germany only three months. Her occupation is represented by a number—as are those of all WAC members. PFC Lewis is an 0067, meaning her Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) is that of a dental laboratory technician. She hasn't left her home station except for a short trip or two because she is just too busy. She hopes to get around to some traveling later, but recalls that during her WAC days she has already seen some parts of Georgia, South Carolina, Texas, the Atlantic Ocean, and Germany.

The U. S. Army has a tremendous responsibility in Germany today, and the Women's Army Corps is not just an adjunct, a helpmate or an assistant, but part and parcel of the mission of the Army, and is doing its share in carrying on the American tradition of getting the job done, and getting it done right.

For the WAC members in Germany today there is a challenge, as there was to the original 770 who went to Des Moines in 1942, to form the nucleus of an honored organization. Those in Germany today, and those before, have done their share to earn the singular compliment extended to WAC members by the Department of the Army when it announced: "We can use them as long as we have an Army."

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## Bill of Rights

(Continued from page 386)

hibition against the denial or infringement of these rights by the Federal government, not a prohibition against the States, but in recent years this restriction has been seriously,—and I might add, in my judgment, calamitously,—encroached upon by the legislation of the Congress and by the interpretations of the Supreme Court.

For example: one of the greatest jurists who ever sat on the bench of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, once wrote in a famous decision: "It (the Constitution) speaks not only in the same words, but with the same meaning and intent with which it spoke when it came from the hands of its framers, and was voted on and adopted by the people of the United States. Any other rule of construction would abrogate the judicial character of this Court and make it the mere reflex of the popular opinion or passion of the day."

In more recent times another great Chief Justice, Charles E. Hughes, wrote: "We are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is." Which brings to mind the terrible statement on constitutional interpretation that the decisions of Supreme Court follow election returns.

Throughout the entire history of our American government, the Bill of Rights in our Federal Constitution has been the palladium of our liberties, the guardian of our freedom as individuals, the bulwark against oppression, a guarantee of the right to live our own lives under government according to the best traditions of freedom. This Bill of Rights is still a potent factor in all of these respects, though in these latter days many of us feel that the rights enumerated are too often used by pressure groups for ulterior purposes, that the ringing phrases are used as a cloak to create a state of society alien to the concepts of the Founding Fathers.

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## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Editorially

So far as we can ascertain, the timely and splendid article by Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Fields on the homes of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence is the most complete ever published on the subject. We present it with much pride. All the photographs were taken by the authors.

Such widespread response has come from our query in the January Magazine as to homes of Signers still standing that we have decided to run a series on them. The general article in this issue will serve as an excellent introduction.

Other articles giving more details about some of these homes will be carried from time to time in our Magazine. Already some are being prepared. If members or readers in the various 13 states will be kind enough to send us stories about the homes in their respective areas, we will be glad to try to use them.

This series will be a worthy successor for our series on Approved Schools, centering on our educational activities; and our series on our branches of the Armed Forces, centering on our National Defense and patriotic work. For, the preservation of historic spots is one of our chief historical objectives. Indeed, restoration of shrines is historical, educational, and patriotic.

May brings Memorial Days, as emphasized in the excellent Message of our President General in this issue. And the month is also the time for Mother's Day, as mentioned in our poem for this issue and in the article on the Mother's Day service at the Fredericksburg home of Mary Washington, mother of George Washington.

May 6-13 is National Music Week. Under the auspices of the National and Inter-American Music Week Committee, National Music Week is observed annually beginning on the first Sunday in May. This year's keynote is, "Enrich Your Living Through Music."

Suggestions for programs may be obtained from T. E. Rivers, Secretary, National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. They serve

two purposes: to stimulate greater year-round interest in music and music education, and to further some specific local music project of permanent social and cultural value.

Our National Society has long sponsored American Music, and has a Sub-Committee of the Program Committee on the Advancement of American Music. Accordingly, our Chapters and members will be interested in putting a little extra stress on music at their May meetings. We need music and the cultural and spiritual stimulation that comes from good music, especially in these trying days.

In line with the idea of Mr. Eugene E. Patton, of Knoxville, Tenn., who had the Knoxville Shrine Luncheon Club agree to subscribe to our D. A. R. MAGAZINE for high school libraries in his County, it would be a fine thing for all Chapters to check with their public and school libraries and find out if our Magazine is available there. Our patriotic articles should be read by outsiders. Each Chapter might well subscribe to the Magazine for at least one public or school library.

Rather than complain, as is so frequently done these days, about our country's shortcomings, our neighbors' faults and our organizations' difficulties, how wonderful it would be if each and everyone of us would pay more attention to our blessings, the values of our Societies, the good points of our friends. As the Bible advises: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

A beautiful gift of Moss Agate was presented to Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, at the Montana State Conference for the Montana Room, used as the Magazine Office. Presentation was by Mrs. A. J. Rahn, Past Vice President General, for the Montana State Society, of which Mrs. J. H. Morrow is State Regent and Mrs. Fred E. May is Vice Regent. The gift is greatly appreciated as an attractive and useful addition for the Editor's Desk.

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## FROM THE MAGAZINE CHAIRMAN

Our first year under this administration has passed. The year has shown much progress in many fields. As we face these next two years, let us pause and fix our eyes upon a goal higher than ever sought and, with determination, reach it.

Under the capable leadership and guidance of our Magazine Editor, Miss Carraway, we have reached heights unbelievable in this field.

We salute and commend the work done by all States and State Chairmen. Our National Vice Chairmen have kept in close touch with the National Chairman and have passed on many ideas and much encouragement.

To the prizewinning States and Chapters, we bow in admiration. Your work and efforts have set an example all may follow.

The plans and dreams set forth for our Magazine in the beginning of this year are now realities. You have proved they could come true. You now see that supporting your Magazine in securing ads and subscriptions can mean money to YOU.

Not many Committees can offer you the same advantage for working for them. And I know you have found that not only you receive the cash for your endeavors but you have a true feeling of satisfaction.

As, again, I offer my very deep appreciation to each of you for all that you have accomplished, and impress upon you that it could not have happened without your aid. I want to remind you that we must not slip back one inch if we are to place our Magazine on a sound basis for the future.

May this year see every Chapter with an ad to its credit—May our subscriptions grow and grow—May our expirations decrease—And, last, may we work together in an all-out effort not to stop until we reach the very top of the ladder.

Hoy L. (Mrs. Will Ed) Gupton,  
*National Chairman.*

## Parliamentary Procedure

(Continued from page 408)

**QUESTION.** May a member who was elected State Regent, but resigned that office before she was confirmed by the National Society, be listed by her State as a Past State Regent?

**ANSWER.** Certainly not. A State may elect a member to the office of State Regent but until she is confirmed by the National Society her election as State Regent is not completed, and she cannot be called a Past State Regent.

**QUESTION.** May a limit to the number of years be included in our By-Laws regarding how many years we may carry an Associate Member in our Chapter?

**ANSWER.** This is a much discussed problem and your Parliamentarian does not like to give a definite answer about this as it is another of those matters "that circumstances alter cases." We discussed Associate Membership in a very recent issue of the Magazine, but evidently you are not a subscriber and did not see the article. Associate members are those who maintain regular membership in their Chapter, but are living away from home TEMPORARILY and are asked to affiliate with a Chapter while in that vicinity. As to the number of years a Chapter may permit these members to be Associate Members of their Chapter is for the Chapter to decide. All your Parliamentarian feels at liberty to say is that these members should not abuse the courtesy the Chapter has offered them, and if they find their residence in that vicinity is prolonged they should be transferred from their regular Chapter to that one. Both sides should remember the word TEMPORARILY controls their membership.

It is noted in many of the By-Laws sent to be checked that some Chapters ask rather heavy dues of their Associate Members, which seems unfair as these members are not permitted to hold office, make motions, vote or represent that Chapter at any time, so do ask rather small dues of them.

### MAGAZINE INDEX

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### INDEX FOR MAGAZINE

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## AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. Joseph E. Fields is a physician of Joliet, Ill. He was speaker at the Washington's Birthday celebration of D. A. R. Juniors there. Mrs. Fields is a member of Louis Joliet Chapter and has served as Corresponding Secretary, Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, Chairman of Press Relations, Co-Chairman and Treasurer of the Junior Committee.

Dr. Fields is President of the National Society of Autograph Collectors.

Dr. Theodore H. Jack, President of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, gave an address on the Bill of Rights over radio from Lynchburg, Va. His article for our Magazine was sent through Mrs. John H. Hoskins, Past State Chaplain of Virginia, State Chairman of Membership and National Vice Chairman of Americanism.

Brig. Gen. John B. Murphy's article on WAC Activities in the European Command came through contacts with Major Schulten, WAC officer stationed in Washington.

Helen C. (Mrs. Seddon Bruce) Sadtler is Press Relations Chairman of the Washington-Lewis Chapter, Fredericksburg, Va.

Nelson T. Johnson was Ambassador to China from 1929 to 1941. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Shanghai Chapter. She traces her ancestry back to the Washington and Thornton families of Virginia.

## BORN IN NEW JERSEY

For many years it has been believed that Mary Ludwig (Molly Pitcher) was a native of Carlisle, Pa., for the true facts of her childhood were not known. But in recent years, according to Mrs. Cornell Cree, of West Orange, N. J., National Vice Chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee, it has been ascertained that she was born on her father's farm near Allentown, N. J.

Mrs. Cree reports that Molly was christened in the old First Presbyterian Church at Trenton, N. J., her name is still on the baptismal records there. While a young woman, still in her teens, she married John Hays, a native of Carlisle, and went there to live. Her presence at the Battle of Monmouth during the Revolutionary War was understandable, since it was so near her childhood home, says Mrs. Cree.

## Queries

(Continued from page 428)

to Mary Ann Garrett. John, a bachelor; Patrick, father of 2 children; Sam, father of 8 children; Susan m. Robbins, mother 7 children; Mary, m. Lucy 1st, and Weathersby 2nd, had 7 children; Lizzie m. Tom Denson.

6—George Washington Davis, born —, m. 1st Nannie Moore: 2nd Mary Ann Garrett: Ch., 1st marriage: (to Nannie Moore): Elijah, m. Hattie Denson; Elizabeth M., m. Dr. E. J. Ogden; Catherine Virginia, m. George David Denson; M. Fanny m. John S. Davis; Jacqueline Jacques m. James Madison Moore; Betty m. J. W. Bates; Susan m. George Washington Moore. Ch. by 2nd marriage to Mary Ann Garrett were: Buck, Will, Ed, Sam, Joseph, Rosa.

Want missing links; also proof that George Washington Davis was son of John, with proof of his marriage and its place.—Margaret Jacqueline Moore, 1123 North West, Jackson, Miss.

## TWELFTH ANNUAL TOUR

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## QUIZ PROGRAM

1. When was the National Society Insignia adopted?
2. If carried in a procession with another flag or flags, where should the Stars and Stripes be?
3. Who invented the rocking chair?
4. What date are members whose dues for the year have not been received in Washington automatically dropped from membership?
5. Which President went to the office directly from the Senate?
6. Should the United States Flag be used to cover an object being unveiled?
7. When should the first semi-annual report of Chapter membership be sent to the Treasurer General?
8. Who designed the Statue of Liberty?
9. Name the master of the *Bonhomme Richard*.
10. How long did the United States defer its recognition of the Soviet Union?

### ANSWERS

1. May 26, 1891. J. E. Caldwell and Company of Philadelphia made the dies without charge.
2. On the marching right, or, when there is a line of other flags, our National Emblem may be in front of the center of that line.
3. Benjamin Franklin.
4. July 1.
5. Warren G. Harding.
6. No.
7. June 1.
8. Auguste Bartholdi.
9. John Paul Jones.
10. Sixteen years. Relations were resumed in November, 1933, when the Soviet gave a pledge to refrain from propaganda against the policies or social order of the United States.

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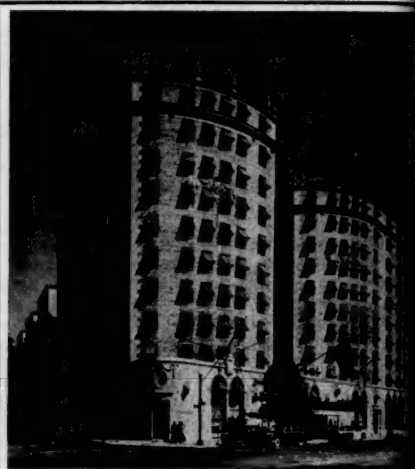
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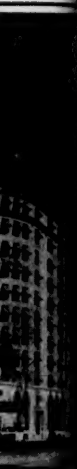
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